

100-0-10688

(B) COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; INTERNAL SECURITY - PI --

The Bureau has been informed that in a recent series of raids on suspected Communist headquarters in Manila, Philippine Islands, on October 7, and 18, 1950, operational plans were found indicating that the Hukbalahaps planned to conduct widespread, coordinated offensive operations, including attacks in the Manila area, on November 7, 1950, and thereafter.

The Hukbalahaps are described by another intelligence agency as the Army of Philippine Communism, led by avowed Communists who follow the policies and seek to further the objectives of World Communism. The Hukbalahaps (Hukbong Mapagpalaya Ng Bayan), sometimes referred to as the Peoples Liberation Army, is a guerrilla group originally formed by leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines who went into hiding to escape capture by the Japanese. They are believed to be directed by Luis M. Taruc, [redacted] and [redacted].

b6  
b7C

It is imperative that you be on the alert promptly to refer any information to the Bureau which reflects revolutionary activity on the part of Communists or other individuals who may be sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap movement. The informant coverage in every field office should be immediately reviewed in this regard and appropriate sources should be developed in order that the Bureau will be promptly advised of any possible Philippine insurrectional activity in the United States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii or Alaska.

Information forwarded to the Bureau in this regard should be submitted in report form suitable for dissemination and should bear the title of "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands; Internal Security - PI."

The Bureau should be advised of your recommendations as to the possible inclusion of individuals in this connection who should be considered as security index subjects.

11-16-50

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 63  
Series 1950

Open N  
Assign  
105-1397-1  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
NOV 20 1950  
FBI - PHOENIX

The Bureau reiterates that all offices, particularly those having large concentrations of Chinese, must intensify their coverage of Chinese Communist activities and must develop additional confidential informants and sources of information among Chinese. The Bureau must be kept currently informed of all information regarding Communist activity so that prompt and decisive action against sabotage, espionage and related activity can be taken in the event of open hostilities with Communist China.

The necessity for giving these matters preferred and continuous attention at this time cannot be too strongly emphasized.

(B) COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; INTERNAL SECURITY - PI --

The Bureau has been informed that in a recent series of raids on suspected Communist headquarters in Manila, Philippine Islands, on October 7, and 18, 1950, operational plans were found indicating that the Hukbalahaps planned to conduct widespread, coordinated offensive operations, including attacks in the Manila area, on November 7, 1950, and thereafter.

The Hukbalahaps are described by another intelligence agency as the Army of Philippine Communism, led by avowed Communists who follow the policies and seek to further the objectives of World Communism. The Hukbalahaps (Hukbong Mapagpalaya Ng Bayan), sometimes referred to as the Peoples Liberation Army, is a guerrilla group originally formed by leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines who went into hiding to escape capture by the Japanese. They are believed to be directed by Luis M. Taruc, [redacted] and [redacted].

b6  
b7c

It is imperative that you be on the alert promptly to refer any information to the Bureau which reflects revolutionary activity on the part of Communists or other individuals who may be sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap movement. The informant coverage in every field office should be immediately reviewed in this regard and appropriate sources should be developed in order that the Bureau will be promptly advised of any possible Philippine insurrectional activity in the United States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii or Alaska.

Information forwarded to the Bureau in this regard should be submitted in report form suitable for dissemination and should bear the title of "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands; Internal Security - PI."

The Bureau should be advised of your recommendations as to the possible inclusion of individuals in this connection who should be considered as security index subjects.

(C) PERJURY -- There has recently been noted a decided trend toward flagrant disregard of the truth on the part of subjects, suspects, and witnesses in Bureau cases. At this time it is felt that the Bureau should take some affirmative action to curtail this undesirable practice. Upon receipt of an indication in a criminal case that a subject, suspect, or witness is being uncooperative, recalcitrant, or reluctant, the appropriate United States Attorney should be contacted and requested to bring the individual before a grand jury. Such a course of action should materially assist in solving some of

165-1397-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 27 1950	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

118

11-16-50

- 2 -

BUREAU BULLETIN NO. 63 :  
Series 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE  
ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
WFO # 105-1397

1. TWO PHOTOS OF LEONIGILDO E. G. PATAGSTE.

b1  
b3

(C) 2. [REDACTED]  
3. Two photostatic copies each of article appearing in PW  
8/17 and 8/24/51 by Mangasang.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)  
DATE 09-22-2011

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

105-1397-1A

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIAL 17FD.....	FILED <i>enter</i>
JUL 10 1951	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Date Received 6-28-57

From Honolulu  
(Name of contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

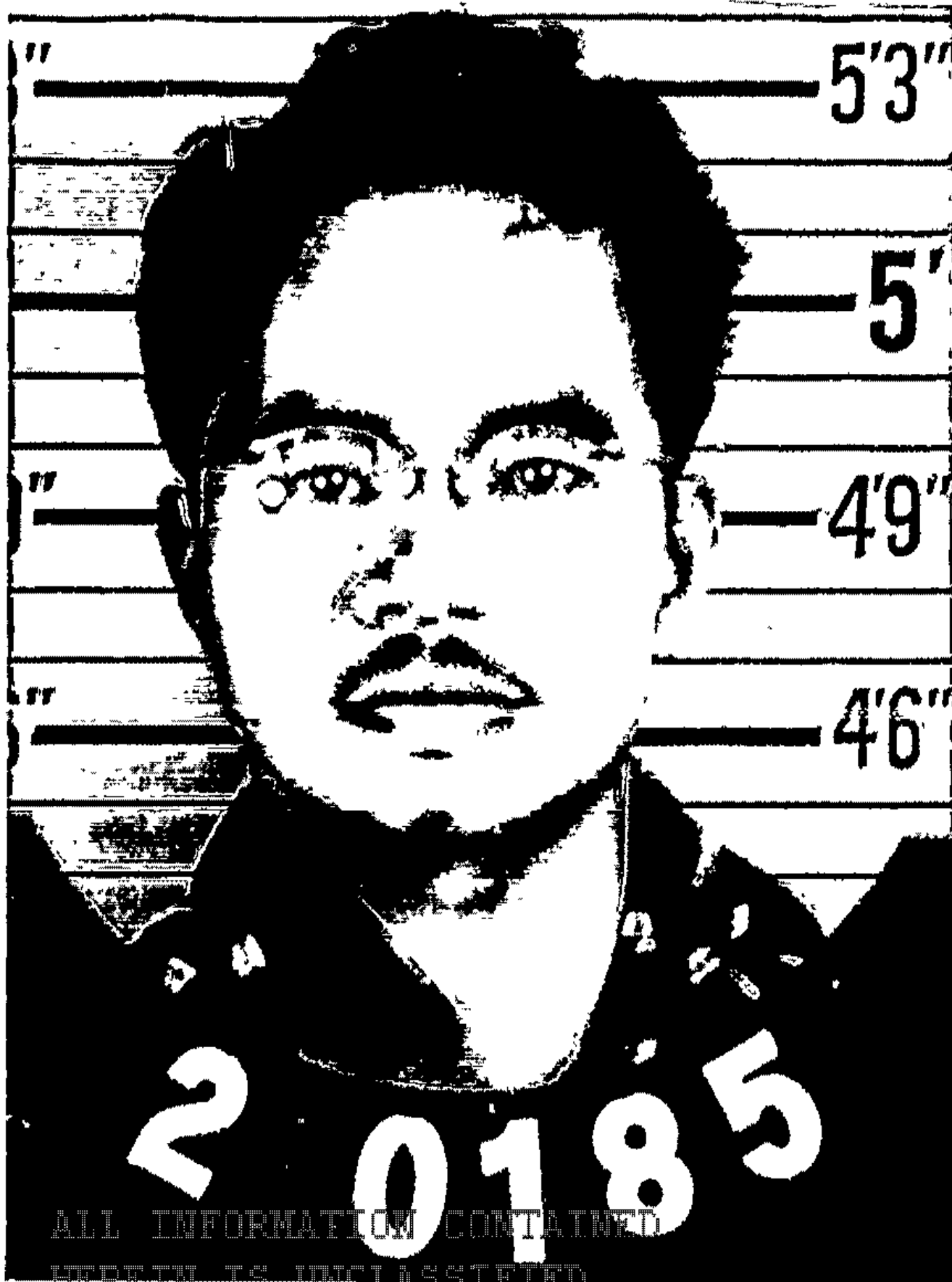
By Newsham  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( ☒ )

Description: 2 photos of Leavigills  
L. C. Patasail.

File No. 105-1397-1A

(See serial # 39)



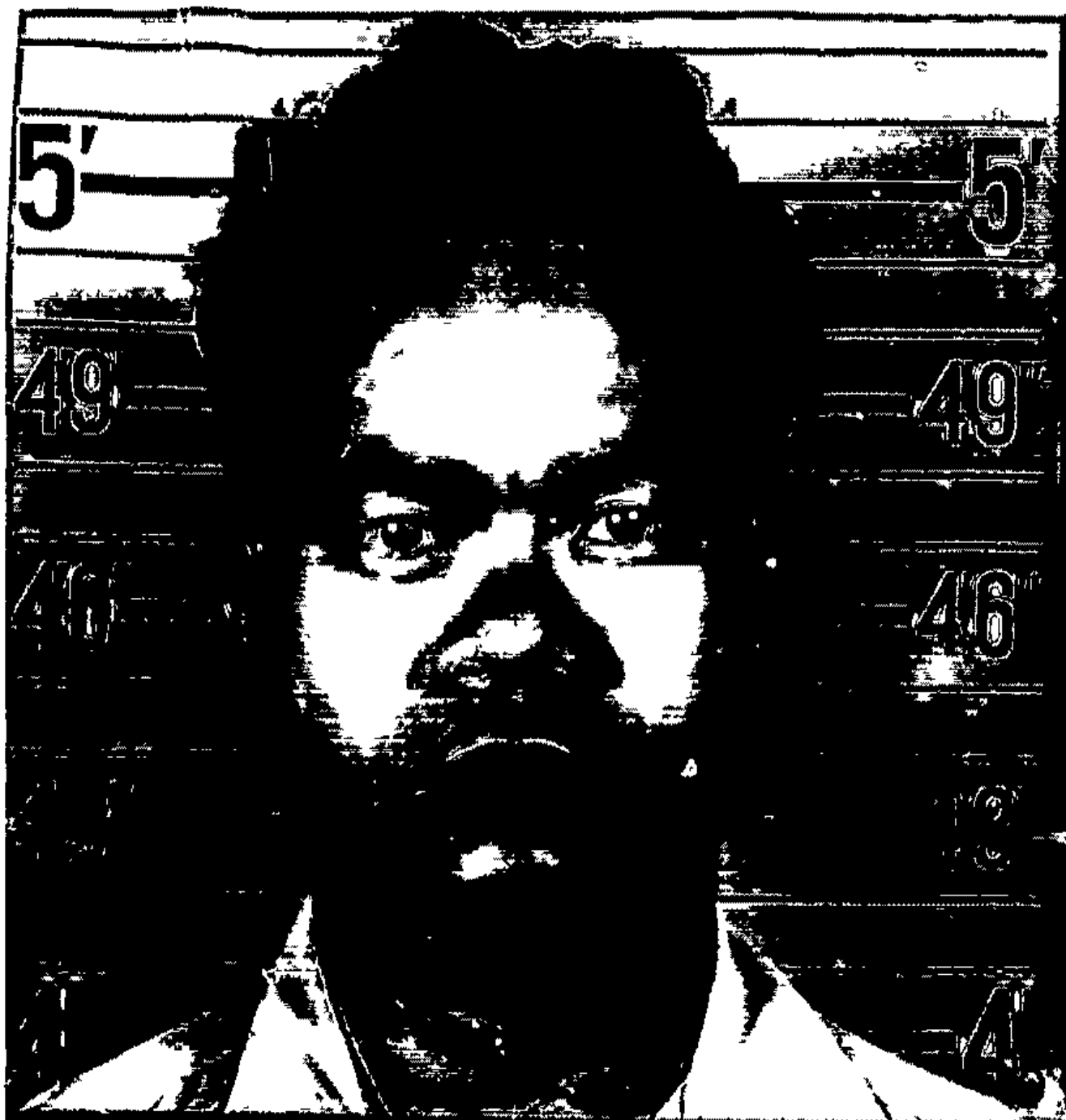
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

LEOVIGILDO EDOURADO CACCAM  
PATACSI  
~~KANGXKXK950X~~ (About 1947)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

105-1397-1A'



**CIVILIAN**

8 1 3 6 2 2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

LEOVIGILDO EDOURADO CACCAM  
PATACSI  
(Aug., 1950)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

105-1397. 'A'



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)  
DATE 09-22-2011

(per OGA letter 9-6-11)

(C)

Date Received 10/29/51

From [REDACTED]

(Name of contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ( )

No ( 4 )

b1  
b3

(C)

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

File No. 105 1397-1A2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Date Received 11/8/51

From Seattle  
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ( )  
No ( ☒ )

Description:

*2 photostatic copies each  
articles appearing in PWD*

File No. 105-1397-1A3

*8/17 and 8/24/51 by  
Mangavang.*

**I**T was the "promised land," they were told. And 60,000 of them came to its shores in six short years. Today there are but 20,000, and the story of their oppression in the U. S. is equalled only by that accorded the Negroes and the Indians.

Spaniards first brought Filipino workers to Louisiana to toil on the sugar plantations more than 150 years ago. But the first migration of modern times occurred in 1915, with the dispatch of Filipinos to Hawaii under labor contract.

It was not until 1924 that Filipinos began to come to the U. S. mainland in any considerable numbers. The movement continued until 1930. Included were older men who came for jobs and high school youths who came as students to the universities.

Most of the young people, unable to complete their schooling for lack of funds, remained to become workers. Few women emigrated from the Philippines, due both to the brutal conditions which confronted Filipinos in the U. S. and to the reluctance of Filipino families to permit their daughters to leave the home.

Spurred by extreme poverty at home and lured by the extravagant promises of U. S. agents seeking cheap labor, the Filipino worker raised money for his steamship fare often through mortgaging the small landholding of his family. It was confidently expected the favored son would soon return, pockets laden with U. S. dollars, to redeem the land and pay the fare to the U. S. of younger sons.

Reality was tragically different. On the West Coast the immigrants were dumped into the slum areas of the larger cities. Penniless they were quickly recruited by grafting labor contractors and headed into the agricultural areas. Most of the thousands of students also were ultimately forced into labor on the fields.

A handful of immigrants in contact with criminal elements in the city soon became gamblers and petty crooks preying upon their own people. From these elements the giant salmon canning and agricultural industries drew their labor contractors.

**M**OST Filipino-Americans today are migratory workers, following a well-defined seasonal circuit beginning in the spring with the pruning of fruit trees and gathering the asparagus crop in California. From May to September they travel to Seattle, where they are dispatched to Alaska to work in the salmon canneries. In the fall they return to Oregon and Washington to pick apples, hops and beets, then back to California for peaches, grapes and tomatoes. In the winter they travel to the Imperial Valley of Southern California and Arizona for lettuce and other truck garden produce.

The circuit of work they go around is common to such seasonal workers, however. It is but the general trend; few are so fortunate as to find such ideal continuous employment.

Other Filipino workers are found in the Rocky Mountain states, working in the sugar beet plantations, while others find unskilled jobs in sawmills, on railroads, in steel mills, restaurants and the merchant marine. Many small farms are owned by Filipino-Americans, or operated by them as tenant farmers. There are but a handful of professionals, who have doggedly fought to secure an education.

Where Filipino-American urban communities are stable, fraternal organizations, veterans posts, church groups and community newspapers are established. But since the vast majority are employed as migratory workers, it is in the "factories in the field" and the salmon canneries that most typical conditions are found.

One characteristic flowing from the oppression by the white majority is the virtually complete isolation of these workers from U. S. life. After 20 to 25 years in this country, many older workers still speak only in their island dialect.

In agricultural areas they (including wives and children) live in crowded labor camps or decrepit, unsanitary barns. They work from sun-up to sundown of the long summer days at from



## U.S. FILIPINOS—A DREAM DEFERRED

There were lavish promises and high hope. And 60,000 gave in to the lure of the 'promised land.' Many less remain—they in oppression alleviated only where there is unionization

BY ERNEST MANGAOANG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/TUN



In the U.S. and in Hawaii, Filipinos have carried on militant union battles. Photos show (top) 1948 demonstration in Stockton, Calif., by asparagus strikers, most of them Filipinos, and picket line during 1949 ILWU strike in Hawaii, where Filipinos also played leading role.

### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

(Ernest Mangaoang, business agent of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Local 7-C in Seattle, was a key figure in the organization of Alaska salmon cannery workers in the 1930s. His militant leadership has brought a series of ruthless deportation moves from the Immigration Service. He was one of the first victims of the McCarran Act, serving 88 days in King County jail last year.

In next week's *Our World*, Mr. Mangaoang will deal with the Filipinos in their homeland, including an account of the Hukbalahaps.)

65 to 85 cents an hour. Fed by scheming labor contractors, they suffer from undernourishment. Housed under incredibly foul conditions and weakened by endless hours of back-breaking stoop labor, they are prey to tuberculosis and other diseases of poverty. They are additionally victimized by seasonal unemployment.

**F**ACED with incredible oppression, the Filipino migratory workers have resisted exploitation in this country with the same tenacious courage exhibited in their homeland. After many bitter failures, the first success in organization came in 1934 when, under the momentum of the CIO organizing campaigns, workers of the

Alaska salmon industry, mostly Filipino-Americans, formed a strong union.

Prior to organizing, these workers earned \$30 a month during a three-to-four-month season for which they worked 12 hours a day without overtime. They were fed on fish heads and rice by the labor contractors. Hiring was controlled by these gangster contractors, agents of the monopoly Alaska Salmon Industry, who made the workers "kick back" for their jobs.

The fight to build a union became a savage battle to eliminate the hated agents of the industry, the contractors. That struggle was won. Local 7-C of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union today is one of the strongest of the progressive bloc of unions.

Cannery workers now earn \$250 to \$300 a month in Alaska for an eight-hour day, plus overtime. Tremendous improvements in living and working conditions have been won. A union hiring hall has broken the labor contractor triangle. For years the workers have been fighting to preserve this union against the multifield weapons of the employers, the government the latter control, and the agents in the labor movement. Company unions, AFL and CIO raiding tactics, threats of deportation and other devices have thus far been defeated. The unity and determination of the rank and file.

Perhaps the sharpest and most dangerous attack on the union is the launched by the Truman Administration's Justice Department and Immigration Service, an attack that is part and parcel of the campaign to wipe out labor's rights and the Bill of Rights itself.

Hundreds of union members have been hounded, grilled and investigated by Immigration agents. Citizens and those seeking citizenship are subjected to a literal reign of terror in an attempt to recruit stoolpigeons. Nine union leaders and militant members were arrested and held for deportation.

This local union was also among the first victims of the anti-labor McCarran Act, but through court action and public protest those arrested have been released.

**I**N a period when most of the bankrupt leadership of the trade union movement is engaged in fratricidal raiding, organization among the Filipino-American workers continues to progress. The Alaska salmon industry is organized almost 100 percent. Stubborn organizing drives in California asparagus fields have led to unionization of 1000 workers by the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers of America. While the bulk of these workers remain unorganized, even partial organization has improved the wages and conditions in the asparagus industry generally.

In addition to these union members, some 5000 Filipino-Americans are organized in the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhood and independent units of other industries.

Thirty-five thousand Filipino sugar and pineapple workers in Hawaii are organized under the banner of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, which has raised wages from the starvation level of 80 cents a day to a minimum of 80 cents an hour.

These significant economic gains won by the Filipino-American minority through their trade unions are a serious threat to the profits of the huge corporate farm and salmon industries of Wall Street. Just as organized Filipinos in the Islands—the Hukbalahap—stand squarely across the path of Wall Street's imperialist plans for expansion and domination in Asia, so organized Filipino-Americans on the mainland threaten the whole Big Business scheme of super-exploitation in the agricultural areas at home.

Unions such as Local 7-C and the organized asparagus workers in DPOW Local 78 affect other sections of agricultural migratory workers, including the Mexican-Americans, Mexicans and other Latin-Americans.

The close cultural link between these people and the Filipino-Americans, because of their common history of resistance against the Spanish oppressors, is strengthened by the common resistance of these peoples to U. S. imperialism, the most savagely dangerous in the whole world-wide range of bloody tyrannies.

# **The Filipinos**

*(Continued from Page MS)*

tions they could not hope to hold many such key strongholds. The number and size of U. S. military installations and bases has grown sharply in line with the basic program of U. S. imperialism in the Philippines—to stop the resistance of the native population in order to maintain bases for the invasion of Asia and launching of World War III.

Thus, the Filipino resistance movement stands directly in the path of U. S. imperialism. It stands firmly and courageously in the forefront of the vast peace forces of the world today.

**DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD**

**August 24, 1951**

(This is the last of two articles by Mr. Mangaoang, business agent of Local 7-C, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. The first on Filipinos in the U. S., appeared in last week's Our World section.)

## SEATTLE

**T**HE Filipino people's tradition of resistance and struggle against oppressors dates back more than 300 years to the beginning of the Spanish conquest. Today that struggle continues both in the homeland, where the Hukbalahap number 10 million of the Islands' 18 million people, and in the United States, where Filipino-Americans fight for an end to bitter economic, social and political suppression.

The first Spaniards to settle in the Philippines, in the early 16th century, grabbed the land and imposed feudal serfdom upon the native peoples.

At once a long struggle for independence was initiated, a battle out of which many brilliant leaders were developed, including the gifted Jose Písal, world-famous surgeon and political writer who was executed by the Spaniards.

By 1896 the Filipinos had practically won through to independence and established a republic. Spanish occupation had dwindled to a few puny garrisons. But the United States, then establishing its so-called "Open Door" policy in Japan and attempting to grab markets in China, needed the Philippine Islands as an outpost from which to launch its predatory campaigns.

By sheer superiority of arms, the U. S. attacked and conquered the young republic in 1898, a conquest described by most U. S. historians as "the liberation of the Philippines from Spanish domination."

Under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipinos resisted fiercely for two years before the U. S. assumed power, and throughout the U. S. administration there was resistance from the pagan and Mohammedan tribes and the tenants of the U. S.-supported Spanish landlords.

The Islands' economy had always been agricultural, and after the U. S. conquest rice, sugar, tobacco, hemp and copra became the principal crops. Exploitation of gold and copper mines and the cutting of large stands of hardwood timber was commenced. Little industry was permitted to develop. Following the colonial pattern,



Hukbalahap guerrilla fighters during Japan's occupation of the Philippines. Inset, Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the fight against U. S. occupation.

# The Filipinos —A Force For Peace

BY ERNESTO  
MANGAOANG

4.

natural resources were taken out of the Islands while manufactured commodities were shipped in by the U. S.

In 1934 an uneasy peace was established when the Filipinos were promised independence effective in 1944. In the former year a Filipino government was set up, but despite limited native participation, control lay in the hands of the rich landlords. Over the whole government was placed a U. S. resident commissioner appointed by the oppressor government overseas.

**U**NDER the leadership of Abad Santos, there began in about 1915 the consolidation of the many isolated Peasant Unions which had come into existence during the period of resistance to U. S. domination. The loose federation demanded a greater share of the products of the land for the peasants, and ultimately called for seizure of the land itself. The protege and disciple of Santos was the young peasant, Luis Taruc, who fought in the International Brigade in Spain and returned to his homeland to lead its Communist party and the peasant resistance movement.

It was the Peasant Unions—the Hukbalahap—largely under Taruc's leadership, that during World War II formed the bulk of the guerrilla fighters against the Japanese occupation.

As the Japanese invaded, the landlords fled to the cities and hobbled with the occupiers. The peasants rejected the Japanese offer of "peace" and instead seized the lands as their own, waging continuous guerrilla warfare.

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur ar-

rogantly declared that "I have returned" upon his re-entry into Manila, he "forgot" to mention that he was accompanied by an army made up in large part of Filipinos from the U. S. mainland; that the Japanese had been greatly weakened by the Huk guerrillas; and that when the U. S. Army drove out the Japanese the guerrillas gave invaluable coordinated support in a whole series of campaigns.

After the defeat of the Japanese invaders, the former landlords, supported by the bayonets of the so-called U. S. "Army of Liberation," attempted to return to the lands they had abandoned. The Hukb were ordered to surrender their arms. They refused and the fighting began again.

Meanwhile, the Philippine government-in-exile had returned. In 1946 independence was declared and Taruc and other resistance leaders entered the political scene. But the Japanese collaborator, Manuel Roxas, supported by U. S. imperialism, was "elected" president in an extremely complex campaign in which terrorist methods and duplicity prevailed. A handful of Huk senators and representatives, including Taruc, were deprived of their seats through fraud. A price was placed on Taruc's head. Roxas died, but another Japanese collaborator, Elpidio Quirino, took his place. The government rapidly degenerated into representatives of wealthy landlords and U. S. Big Business, supported in office by U. S. troops.

Then followed an era of crime and corruption in government equalled only by that of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China. The puppet gang in Manila has criminally squandered \$2 billion sent by the U. S. supposedly for rehabilitation.

**T**HE Philippine Islands today is an armed camp. The Quirino government's attempt to restore the land to the prewar landowners is a failure. Since the war ended an additional three million peasants have joined the ranks of the Hukb. Only the ex-landlords, wealthy businessmen, some of the civil servants and professionals, and the backward tribes living in relative isolation are not numbered among the supporters of the Hukbalahap.

Everybody knows that the Hukb could occupy any part of the Islands; but because of U. S. military installa-

(Continued on Page M6)

# The Filipinos

(Continued from Page M3)

tions they could not hope to hold many such key strongholds. The number and size of U. S. military installations and bases has grown sharply in line with the basic program of U. S. imperialism in the Philippines—to stop the resistance of the native population in order to maintain bases for the invasion of Asia and launching of World War III.

Thus, the Filipino resistance movement stands directly in the path of U. S. imperialism. It stands firmly and courageously in the forefront of the vast peace forces of the world today.

DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD

August 24, 1951

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Washington Field

DATE: November 30, 1950

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Director dated October 3, 1950, a copy of which is being transmitted herewith to the San Francisco Office, in the case entitled "Unknown Subjects, Espionage Operations in the Philippines, Espionage - R." It is noted that in referenced letter, copies of which were indicated for the New York and Boston offices, information was set forth concerning various individuals who reportedly are or have been sympathetic toward the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. The files of the Bureau reflect no derogatory information which can be presently identified with [redacted] the original informant in this matter.

65-5609

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The attention of all offices receiving copies of this communication is called to Part B of Bureau Bulletin No. 63, dated November 16, 1950, which sets out background information concerning the Hukbalahaps, a Communist directed guerilla group presently operating in the Philippine Islands.

A review of Bureau files reflects the following data concerning the individuals mentioned in referenced letter.

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

b7D

During 1946 a Bureau representative was assigned to Manila, P. I., as a liaison officer. By letter dated January 29, 1946, he advised that [redacted] was being used as a confidential informant.

cc - New York  
Boston (Enclosure)  
San Francisco (Enclosure)

65-1327-2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 30 1950	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

Hamming

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Bureau's representative further pointed out that [REDACTED] political contacts and connections, both left-wing and right-wing, were extensive, and that he was used to secure information concerning the behind-the-scenes actions preceding political developments and for generally interpreting the changing political scene. The Bureau's representative considered [REDACTED] as reliable but pointed out that [REDACTED] possessed left-of-the-center tendencies, and naturally favored the liberal or leftist political groups in the Philippines.

By teletype dated December 19, 1946, entitled "Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Internal Security - C," the New York Office advised that on December 18, 1946, a closed meeting of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy was held at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, at which sixty people were in attendance. The chairman of the meeting was Ira Golubin, and Hernando Abaya, author, spoke and denounced Paul McNutt and his administration of the Philippines. Abaya reportedly mentioned that seventy-five per cent of the Philippine people are illiterate and that consequently collaborators are holding high official positions with American support and approval.



He also denounced President Roxas and called for the repeal of the Bell Act. Abaya further remarked that the present policy of independence is merely a continuation of American imperialism and that only American capitalistic interests and the Spanish people in the Philippines will benefit by the so-called "Philippine Trade Act."

In the report dated January 9, 1947, at Washington, D. C. by Special Agent Thomas R. Raine in the case entitled "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among Negroes in the Washington Field Division; Internal Security - C," it is noted that the "Bookshopper," a news letter from the Washington Bookshop to its members in its November (1946?) issue, lists among its dividend selections for December, "Betrayal in the Philippines" by Hernando Abaya.

In the November 24, 1946, issue of the Washington Post, Washington, D. C. the following article appeared regarding the book, Betrayal in the Philippines, written by Hernando Abaya:

**"BETRAYAL IN THE PHILIPPINES**

By Hernando Abaya. With an introduction by Harold L. Ickes. A. A. Wyn. 272 pp. \$3.

"Any objective reader of this book will share Harold L. Ickes' sense of outrage that partly through American sins of omission and commission:

"The collaborator Roxas was not only cleared by MacArthur but hindered in no effective way in his successful campaign to become President of the liberated Philippines.

"United States Marines have been used in Central Luzon to put down with 'brutal efficiency' the poverty-stricken peasants and underground fighters who were our best allies against the Japs. (The landlords call their serfs 'communists').

*"The Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the Congress of the Philippines are loaded with collaborationists whose deeds and pro-Jap statements during the notorious Jose P. Laurel Quisling regime are here recorded.*

*"The United States has determined to keep in the liberated Philippines 'seven times as many soldiers as were needed to keep her sovereignty before Pearl Harbor.'*

*"The Justice Department of the United States investigated this mess, then buried the report.*

*"The Bell Bill gives an unfair advantage to American industrialists in the Free Philippines.*

*"Duly elected representatives of the Democratic Alliance are still kept from taking their seats in the lower house while their followers are persecuted by Roxas and his henchmen.*

*"In fact we have helped to make one mess of 'the most enlightened example of a liberal colonial policy in the entire Orient.'*

*"Talk about the 'Rape of Palestine' - read this book and ask yourself whether we have a moral right to criticise the British!"*

*Information was received from G-2 under date of February 14, 1947, to the effect that on February 28, 1947, Hernando Abaya, author of "Betrayal in the Philippines" would be sponsored by the Washington Cooperative Bookshop and that the meeting would be held at the Goodwill Baptist Church in Washington, D. C.*

*In the report of Special Agent John F. Leahy dated July 1, 1947, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "The Samuel Adams School, (A People's School for Social Studies), Internal Security - C," it was reported that*

[redacted] had advised that he had received an invitation from the Samuel Adams School to attend a lecture given by Hernando Abaya, on April 18, 1947, who is the author of "Betrayal in the Philippines." He was formerly confidential secretary to President Quezon and was attached to the staff of General MacArthur as a political analyst. Abaya was described by members who heard him speak before the Women's City Club of Boston as a person of Communist sympathies.

In the report of Special Agent Richard J. Gallagher dated December 2, 1947, at New York, in the case of "American Veterans of the Philippine Campaign, Internal Security - C," it was indicated that in an issue of "Philippines Today" disseminated by the AVPC in July, 1947, an article appeared entitled "Where does the Filipino Come In?" by Hernando Abaya.

The report of Special Agent John R. Tierney dated August 2, 1948, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Frederick Augustus Blossom, Loyalty of Government Employees," reflects the following concerning Abaya:

An informant of known reliability who has furnished considerable information over a long period of time and who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that the Washington Bookshop had a meeting on the evening of February 28, 1947, at which Hernando Abaya had given a lecture called, "The Philippine Betrayal."

The informant stated that approximately 125 persons were present at this meeting. The informant advised that Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Blossom were in attendance at this meeting together with [redacted]  
[redacted]

In his speech, Abaya said that General MacArthur, in liberating Roxas, started all the confusion in the Philippines, and if President Roosevelt's policy had been enforced Roxas would not be in power today (1947). He stated that the Philippine elections were not free as it had been arranged for planes to swoop down over the crowd and terrify them. Abaya stated that "the Bolsheviks who were good for the Japanese would be good for the Americans." He stated that the whole American policy is a double-cross of what the Philippines expected from us. He also read an article from some newspaper in which he was referred to as a "smear campaigner" and stated, "so you are going to listen to a smear campaign."

When the time came for questions, someone asked "If they need a revolution then why not have it now and get it over with?" Abaya acted somewhat frightened when this remark came out and did not answer. Someone else asked if the resistance movement in the Philippines is going to be crushed and Abaya answered "most emphatically no." Abaya concluded by saying "it is an iron curtain and which must be broken down. America is the iron curtain."

#### GABRIEL BERNARDO

Dr. Gabriel A. Bernardo, who may be identical with the Gabriel Bernardo mentioned in referenced letter, during 1938 and 1940 was the recipient of various Bureau publications. He was last reported to be the Librarian, The Library, University of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

By letter dated December 12, 1941, from New York in the case entitled "Philippine Writers League, Internal Security - C," one Gabriel A. Bernardo was listed as a Vice-President of the League.

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

In the report of Special Agent Aubrey S. Brent dated at Washington, D. C., August 13, 1947, entitled "Tass News Agency, aka Telegraph Agency of the USSR, Tass Agency, Internal Security - R," one [redacted]

[redacted]

The report of Special Agent Francis D. Cooley, dated October 6, 1947, at Los Angeles, in the case entitled [redacted] Internal Security - R," reflects that [redacted] Donald Ogden Stewart, was a contact of [redacted]

The report of Special Agent Aubrey S. Brent dated February 16, 1948, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Tass News Agency, aka Telegraph Agency of USSR, Internal Security - R," reflects that the supplemental Registration Statement for Tass News Agency was filed with the Department of Justice on October 28, 1947, for the six month period ending September 30, 1947. Listed among the employees was [redacted]

[redacted]

with the Tass News Agency on September 1, 1947.

In the report of Special Agent Vernon D. Jensen dated April 18, 1948, at Los Angeles, entitled "American Youth for Democracy, Internal Security - C," there was listed among the members of this organization the name of one [redacted]

[redacted]

GALLO O'CAMPO

Reportedly handling Carlos P. Romulo's (UN-Philippine Delegation) offices in New York City.

The Department of State on January 18, 1948, advised that among the employees of the office of the Philippine Mission to the United Nations, 6231 Empire State Building, 350-5th Avenue, New York City, one Galo B. O'Campo was listed as "technical assistant" and that O'Campo resided at 149-20 Union Turnpike, Parkway Village, Jamaica, New York.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Bureau files reflect no data which can be presently identified with this individual.

In the report, however, of Special Agent Theodore A. Sanders dated at Newark, New Jersey, on January 25, 1940, in the case entitled "Frederick Augustus Blossom; Miscellaneous - Information." one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No additional identifiable information available in Bureau files.

For the information of the Boston Office, there is transmitted herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent Thomas M. Murphy dated May 6, 1949, at New Haven, Connecticut, in the case entitled "Hernando Abaya, Security Matter - C." The Boston Office will immediately institute an investigation to determine the present activities and contacts of Hernando Abaya.

The San Francisco Office will ascertain the present activities and contacts of [REDACTED]

For the additional information of the San Francisco Office, Bureau files reflect that Ella Winter Stewart and Donald Ogden Stewart are subjects of Security Index cards. Donald Ogden Stewart reportedly is residing at forty-nine Mayberry Road, Santa Monica, California, and is a nationally known playwright now employed by MGM

*Studios. It appears that [redacted]  
[redacted] Ella Winter. Stewart and Donald Ogden  
Stewart.*

b6  
b7C

*The New York Office will identify [redacted]  
[redacted] and thereafter will determine the present contacts  
and activities of this individual.*

b6  
b7C

*The Washington Field Office will secure back-  
ground information available concerning Gallo O'Campo  
at the Passport and Visa Section of the Department of  
State and will likewise ascertain whether O'Campo is  
still in the United States and whether he enjoys diplo-  
matic immunity. No further investigation in this regard  
should be conducted.*

*The Washington Field Office will check the  
Central Office files of the Immigration and Naturaliza-  
tion Service concerning [redacted] and Gabriel Bernardo.*

b6  
b7C

*The Washington Field Office will recontact  
[redacted] and endeavor to discreetly ascertain  
the identity of the two Filipinos who allegedly have*

b6  
b7C  
b7D

*The Washington Field Office is designated the  
office of origin in this matter.*

*Results of the investigation conducted by all  
offices will be submitted in report form suitable for  
dissemination.*

*The attention of all offices is called to the  
last paragraph, page eight, of referenced letter relative  
to the necessity of protecting the identity of [redacted]  
[redacted] the original source in this matter.*

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Director, FBI

1-2-51

SAC, San Francisco

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

Rebulet November 30, 1950.

[REDACTED] has been out of the city since the receipt of Bulet. However, he is expected to return to San Francisco on or about January 15, 1951, at which time he will be contacted.

b6  
b7C

cc - Washington Field

DCS:mes  
105-882

*Handwritten:*  
105-1349 3  
Hanning



100-0-10608  
DIRECTOR, FBI

January 9, 1951

SAC, BOSTON

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

Rebulet to Washington Field November 30, 1950.

Referenced letter requested the Boston Office to conduct an investigation to determine the present activities and contacts of [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] This letter set forth that [redacted] was reported to be presently [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

From the above inquiries it appears the Springfield referred to was not Springfield, Massachusetts. EUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN  
TTH/lms  
65-5420

cc - Washington Field

*Hanning*  
105-1397-44  
JAN 10 1951  
FBI  
*Hanning*

DIRECTOR, FBI

January 16, 1951

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE  
ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Reurlet dated November 30, 1950.

Above - referenced letter requested that this office re-interview [redacted] concerning information which he had previously furnished.

[redacted] and the Baltimore office is accordingly requested to conduct this interview. For the information of the Baltimore office there is attached hereto a self-explanatory letter to the Director dated October 3, 1950, setting forth information previously given by [redacted] in an interview.

By above - referenced letter the Bureau specifically requested that [redacted] be reinterviewed "to discreetly ascertain the identity of the two Filipinos who allegedly have recently contacted [redacted] and indicated that they could put him in touch with 'his old friends in the Hakbalahap Movement.'"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JW

cc: Baltimore (Encl.) *105-1397-51*

DOH:lm  
105-1397

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized *ff* \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed *ff* \_\_\_\_\_

105-1397-51

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT *Washington Field*  
~~PHILADELPHIA~~FILE NO *105-614* rac

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 15 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/28;12/4-8,15,16, 19-21,27/50;1/3,4/	REPORT MADE BY MAHLON J. PRICE
TITLE ✓ <i>100-0-1000051</i> COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants have no knowledge of Communist activities amongst Filipinos in Philadelphia, nor knowledge of any activity in behalf of the Hukbalahaps. Three informants advise that a Filipino named COSME PORTILLA was affiliated with the CP in Philadelphia in the 1930's, returned to the Philippine Islands about 10 years ago and is now allegedly a leader in the Hukbalahap movement. No criminal record on PORTILLA located at Philadelphia Police Department. Leads set out.

- P -

## DETAILS:

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Confidential Informant T-1, a Filipino professional man, of known reliability, stated that he has resided in Philadelphia since after the first World War. He advised that most of the members of the Filipino community have also been here that long, and they are well entrenched in their jobs, businesses, or professions. He stated that he never heard of any Communist activity amongst them or any activity in behalf of the Hukbalahaps. He stated that in the event any such activity comes to his attention, he will immediately notify the Philadelphia FBI.

*Colverse that  
was one or again  
report being  
changed accordingly*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <i>100-1397-6</i>  SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  JAN 17 1951  FBI - WASH. F. O.  <i>Hamm</i> </div>
5 Bureau 2 New York 2 Washington Field 3 Philadelphia		

PH 105-614

Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3, who are both members of a local veterans' organization, but who are of unknown reliability, stated that they have no knowledge of any Communist activity amongst the Filipinos in Philadelphia, nor have they any knowledge of any activities in behalf of the Hukbalahaps. They advised they would immediately notify the Philadelphia Office if they received any indication of such activity.

Confidential Informant T-4, the American wife of a Filipino, also of unknown reliability, stated that she and her husband have been active in the Filipino community in Philadelphia for over 25 years. She stated that it is her opinion that all of the Filipinos in Philadelphia are loyal to the United States and she never heard of any Communist activity among them, nor of any activity on behalf of the Hukbalahap movement. She also stated that in the event she heard of such activity, she would immediately notify the Philadelphia FBI.

Confidential Informant T-5, a leader in Filipino social activities in Philadelphia, also of unknown reliability, stated he has no knowledge of Communist activities amongst the Filipinos, nor any knowledge of activities on behalf of the Hukbalahap movement. He doubts that there is any such activity but will immediately notify the Philadelphia FBI if such activity comes to his attention.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, stated that he has been in Philadelphia for over 20 years and never heard of any Communist activity amongst the Filipinos, nor any activity on behalf of the Hukbalahaps. He will furnish any such information coming to his attention to the Philadelphia Office.

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, stated that he has been active in the Filipino community for over 20 years. He advised that he presently knows of no Communist activity amongst the Filipinos nor any activity on behalf of the Hukbalahaps. He stated that prior to the beginning of World War II, there was a Filipino named PORTELLA, first name unknown, whom he believes was a merchant sailor and who spoke favorably of the Communist movement. T-7 stated that PORTELLA came from around Leyte in the Philippine Islands, and he heard from an unknown source that PORTELLA has returned to the Philippine Islands and is now a leader in the Hukbalahap movement there. He described PORTELLA as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	Filipino
Age	58 to 60
Height	5' 7"
Weight	180 - 190 pounds
Hair	Black, wavy, turning gray
Eyes	Black
Complexion	Brown
Peculiarities	Has pop eyes
Occupation	Merchant mariner, cook, factory worker

Confidential Informant T-8, a local Filipino businessman, of known reliability, also stated that he has no knowledge of any Communist activities, or activities in behalf of the Hukbalahaps amongst the Filipinos in Philadelphia. He also knew PORTELLA, but he could not recall PORTELLA's first name. This informant agreed with the physical description of PORTELLA as furnished by T-7. He was of the opinion that PORTELLA did not work as a merchant mariner but as a worker in some battery factory. This informant recalled that he heard from an unknown source that PORTELLA spoke at a Communist rally sometime in the mid or late 1930's in Philadelphia, and he also heard from an unknown source that PORTELLA since returned to the Philippine Islands and is a leader in the Hukbalahap movement. This informant also stated that any information concerning Communist or Hukbalahap activity amongst the Filipinos in Philadelphia that comes to his attention will be reported immediately to the Philadelphia FBI.

Confidential Informant T-9, of unknown reliability, stated that he knew the individual referred to by T-7 and T-8, and that actually the individual's name is COSME PORTILLA. This informant stated that he knew PORTILLA when they were young and both resided in the town of Caregara, Leyte, Philippine Islands. In 1935, according to this informant, PORTILLA was employed at the Crescentville plant of the Exide Storage Battery Company in Philadelphia and T-9 believes PORTILLA quit this job about ten years ago without giving notice. To the best of informant's recollection at that time PORTILLA resided at 2016 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Also according to this informant, PORTILLA was employed as a cook in the Pennsylvania National Guard and also in the United States Navy. Sometime in the late 1930's, PORTILLA told T-9 that he was affiliated with the COMMUNIST PARTY, but T-9 stated that at that time this information was not of much interest to him and he did not pay much attention to it. Informant stated he has not seen COSME PORTILLA for about ten years but he also heard from an unknown source that PORTILLA has

PH 105-614

returned to the Philippine Islands and is now a leader in the Hukbalahap movement. T-9 stated he has no knowledge of any present Communist activity amongst the Filipinos in Philadelphia, nor knowledge of any activity on behalf of the Hukbalahaps.

This informant explained relative to obtaining information from the unknown source mentioned above that the members of the Filipino community in Philadelphia are quite close socially, that they have many social gatherings, and that at these gatherings a great deal of information concerning other Filipinos is heard. He added that it is his belief that he heard the information concerning PORTILLA's return to the Philippine Islands at one of these social gatherings.

[redacted] advised that the records of former employees of the Crescentville plant are now in transit from that plant to the Personnel Department and will not be ready for inspection for another three weeks.

b6  
b7C

The following confidential informants, who are all of known reliability and who have a knowledge of general Communist activities in the Philadelphia area, advised that they have no knowledge of any Communist activities amongst the Filipinos, nor any knowledge of activity on behalf of the Hukbalahaps: Confidential Informants T-10, T-11, T-12, T-13, T-14, T-15, T-16, and T-17.

A check of the records of the Philadelphia Police Department reflects there is no criminal record for COSME PORTILLA

P E N D I N G

PH 105-614

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Records of the Philadelphia Police Department were checked by Special Employee [REDACTED], on January 4, 1951

b6  
b7C

This investigation is predicated upon instructions set out in Bureau Bulletin #63, Series 1950, under the heading of subject organization

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

At Garden City, Long Island

Will check records of the U. S. Navy enlisted men in an effort to locate a record on COSME PORTILLA, and if successful, will furnish full background information on PORTILLA to the Bureau and to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

At Arlington, Virginia

Will check the records of the National Guard Bureau in the Pentagon Building in an effort to locate a record of service in the Pennsylvania National Guard by COSME PORTILLA.

Will furnish all background information to the Bureau and to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

At Philadelphia, Pa.

Will report the results of a check of the records of the Exide Storage Battery Company under the name of COSME PORTILLA.

Will make inquiries in the vicinity of 2016 Wilder Street concerning COSME PORTILLA.

Will check the records of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., under the name of COSME PORTILLA.



CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

- T-1 [redacted]  
[redacted] who furnished information to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/5/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.
- T-2 [redacted]  
[redacted] who furnished information to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/5/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.
- T-3 [redacted]  
[redacted] who furnished information to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/15/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.
- T-4 [redacted]  
[redacted] to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/15/50. Her identity is being concealed because she will be used as a source of information.
- T-5 [redacted]  
[redacted] to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/15/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.
- T-6 [redacted]  
SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/19/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.
- T-7 [redacted]  
[redacted] to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/20/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.
- T-8 [redacted]  
[redacted] to SA MAHLON J. PRICE on 12/27/50. His identity is being concealed because he will be used as a source of information.

PH 105-614

T-9

[REDACTED], by SA  
MAHLON J. PRICE on 1/3/51. His identity is being concealed  
at his own request.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-10

[REDACTED]

SA THOMAS F. HANNIGAN

12/7/50

b7D

T-11

[REDACTED]

SA

[REDACTED]

12/7/50

b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-12

[REDACTED]

SA HOWARD A. SEARL

11/28/50

T-13

SA DAVID W. BREEN

12/8/50

b7D

T-14

SA DAVID W. BREEN

12/8/50

T-15

SA JAMES E. HELMER

12/7/50

T-16

[REDACTED]

SA

[REDACTED]

12/7/50

b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-17

[REDACTED]

SA ALBERT RUNDBAKEN

12/6/50

b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI

January 22, 1951

SAC, WFO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Re report of Special Agent MARLOW J. PRICE dated January 15 last at Philadelphia.

It is noted that referenced report designates Philadelphia as office of origin in this case. Bulet of November 30, 1950, copy of which was not received by Philadelphia, specifically designates the Washington Field Office as office of origin, and accordingly, the Bureau and all offices which received a copy of referenced report are requested to change office of origin from Philadelphia to Washington Field.

cc: Philadelphia  
New York

DSH:CFP *CFP*  
105-1397

*Mo*

*J*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized *JP*  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed *JP*

105-1397-7

b6  
b7C  
b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/25/61

SAC, Baltimore

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Relet WFO, 1/16/61

On January 21, 1961, [redacted] Acting Postmaster, Woodbine, Maryland, advised that [redacted] departed that city approximately six weeks ago and was presently receiving his mail at [redacted]

[redacted] further advised that an unknown individual called her long distance at noon on 1/22/61 at her home phone, 59514, Sykesville, Md. from Baltimore, Md. requesting information concerning [redacted] present whereabouts, but that she refused to give this individual any information.

For the benefit of the Miami Office [redacted] gave information of value to agents of the WFO which is set forth in WFO's letter to the Director dated 10/3/60. A copy of this letter is enclosed.

By letter to WFO dated 11/30/60 the Bureau requested to [redacted] and "to discreetly ascertain the identity of the two [redacted] who allegedly have recently contacted [redacted] and indicated that they could get him in touch with 'his old friends in the Bukharin Movement.'"

Inasmuch as [redacted] plans are indefinite and the length of his stay in [redacted] Office is requested to expeditiously conduct the reinterview as requested by the Bureau. RUC

RHM:faa  
105-367

cc: Miami (Enc.) ASD  
Washington Field (105-1397)(Info.)

105-1397-8  
gry

Memphis  
gry

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6  
b7c

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-882

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>SEP 1 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/7,13,26/50 1/2,24/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>- dvb</b>
TITLE <b>/ 105-8-10688 COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - PI</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[Redacted]

- RUC -

## DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

San Francisco T-1, of unknown reliability, has indicated that one [redacted] was interested in the various political movements in the Philippines. According to SF T-1, it is his opinion that [redacted] a Communist and further that he used to be connected with [redacted] and as of September 1950 was connected with [redacted]

San Francisco T-2, of known reliability, advised that [redacted] DONALD OGDEN STEWART [redacted] and that ELLA WINTERS, [redacted] LINCOLN STEFFENS [redacted] DONALD OGDEN STEWART and [redacted] SF T-2 described DONALD OGDEN STEWART as having leftist ideas in the early 1930's. However, he had noticed no leftist ideas on the part of [redacted]

SF T-2 stated that [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		105-13979	
5 - Bureau		SEARCHED INDEXED	
③ - Washington Field		SERIALIZED FILED	
2 - Philadelphia (encl.)		FEB 3 1951	
1 - New York (info.)		FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
1 - Boston (info.)		[Signature]	
2 - San Francisco		[Signature]	

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This ~~confidential~~ report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

SF 105-882

San Francisco T-3, of known reliability, has indicated that [redacted] prior to entering the United States from [redacted] had learned that [redacted] had acted as a courier for ELLA WINTER STEWART [redacted] and ANNA LOUISE STRONG in transmitting messages from those people in Moscow to DONALD ANGUS CAMERON in Boston. Since 1921, ANNA LOUISE STRONG has resided intermittently in Russia and the United States. During her stays in the United States, she has made several lecture tours, during which she has consistently praised Russia. She has written many books and pamphlets which have always been in praise of the Soviet Union. She has never been identified as a member of the Communist Party of the United States, although it has been rumored that she is a member of the Party in Russia.

San Francisco T-4, of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning a contact of [redacted] with [redacted] at Los Angeles, California from January 20 to 22, 1947:

SF T-4 reported details of a conference between [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-4 advised that at 3:30 p.m., January 21, 1947, [redacted] entered the hotel room of [redacted]. At this time, [redacted] and [redacted] were present in the room. [redacted] stated that there has always been a struggle on the Pacific Coast in connection with labor matters. [redacted] said "yes" that there had recently been a general strike in San Francisco, at which time the police had guarded the goods being delivered through the picket lines. He reported that labor, however, won out in the end and the police

SF 105-882

stopped interfering with the picket lines. There followed a general discussion of the race question in Los Angeles, at which time [ ] related an experience where he had gone into a real estate office and protested race restrictions against Japanese. He stated that eventually this real estate office had withdrawn the race restrictions. [ ] asked what is the principal race problem in Los Angeles, and [ ] answered the Mexican zoot suit gangs had provided a major race problem in Los Angeles. He also spoke non-specifically about sixteen Mexican youths who had been convicted in lower courts for engaging in race riots in Los Angeles. [ ] at this point made the statement, that is the stupid thing in the capitalistic system.

There followed a discussion in which the informant reported that discussion was had of the current activities of [ ] DONALD OGDEN STEWART, who had been asked to direct a play in New York City. It was by the same producer who produced "Yahabofsky and the Colonel" (phonetic). [ ] asked [ ] why he didn't become a Director and [ ] replied that either a producer or writer is much better because you can demand what you want.

[ ] asked [ ] who are the people who exercise authority in Hollywood, "Are they just stupid egotists?" [ ] said, "Yes, some are clever and intelligent like [ ] but he is just a photographer." Mention was also made of men such as GOLDWYN, MAYER, SAM KATZ and BENNY SHAW, and it was stated by someone that these individuals had gotten their start when they invested in the original nickelodeon.

[ ] said that the producers wanted to make a script written by his father into a motion picture but they wanted to do it very inexpensively. He stated that their standards are based on profit and not really presenting good things. [ ] said, "It is important not only to make money but to produce realistic reflections of life itself."

At this point, the question of race restrictions in Beverly Hills was again discussed, at which time [ ] said that property owners in Beverly Hills in some cases have made agreements not to sub-lease to Jews or Negroes. [ ] made the statement that she would like to own a home in Beverly Hills and have Negroes come to visit her frequently just to "show up" those people who had made such restrictions.

[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
-----	-----	-----

SF 105-882

such a newspaper he could study what he wants. [ ] also said at this time, "The apologists for capitalism are the type who teach at UCLA."

[ ] recommended to [ ] two books which he described as good books on Marxism written by SEEZEY and "Blakes Theory of Capitalist Development." [ ]

[ ] and that this magazine was supposed to come out January 1 as a monthly magazine.

[ ] said that she saw an ad in "Soviet Russia Today" announcing that the magazine referred to by [ ] was to be published.

The discussion then centered around an individual by the name of [ ], who was described as one of [ ] reported that he had heard that [ ] had gone to Europe to study in Vienna and learn about conditions in Europe first hand. [ ] said, in respect to the difficulty in obtaining a passport to visit Europe at the present time, "you just say you are going to study at some respectable university and when you get over there, you just skip."

[ ] also related conversation that he had with [ ] whom he met in Europe. [ ] told [ ] about the solidarity of the stevedores in Trieste. The people there want to be free of all foreign control. Our economics has been bad because of the black market. [ ] told [ ] that it was easy to get around in Venice and that people are not politic conscious in Italy and don't know what they want. [ ] and [ ] had a discussion about the "beauty of Marx" and [ ] said that he could see that on "all levels people are reaching a general understanding." People are more developed abroad. "The simple masses understand they are pretty well involved in things."

At this point, [ ] said that he too would like to go to Europe and study conditions first hand and stated that "I would like to do this to cleanse my soul." [ ] said that [ ] is four years older than [ ] but [ ] is ten years older in his political understanding. [ ] said that political development is progressing well in Europe and that every day is a political day on all levels.



SF 105-882

At this point [redacted] to which [redacted] replied, "You feel you are beaten down in college and can't talk about anything wrong with the Government, if you do they just call you a Communist." [redacted] also observed that "you would think that when youths are all in the revolution they would be looking for a new life but they are not." [redacted] at this point said that the "Hitler type of Government forces bourgeoisie youth into simple phase of politics." [redacted] stated that "it is unbelievable how little the college people know." "They subvert news to their end and suppress what they do not want to hear." [redacted] also said that veterans are the biggest disappointment of all, all they want is a good job, a good time and to take part in sports.

At this time, [redacted] about the American Youth for Democracy at UCLA and [redacted] stated that the American Youth for Democracy had been active in supporting pickets at the various strikes in Los Angeles and that the Communists at UCLA had been investigated by [redacted]. [redacted] said that it is against the rules to hold political meetings on the campus at UCLA. [redacted] also stated that there are 225 members in the American Youth for Democracy at UCLA, 40 of whom are active and only 20 of whom are really active and accomplish things. There are a few very active women, but it is mostly the men who are very active in the organization. At this point [redacted] asked, "What are other student groups beside the AYD?" [redacted] said there is an organization called the Young Republican Club, also various social fraternities and an organization called the "Cal Vets." [redacted] asked of all the organizations are "red baiters" and [redacted] stated that "they are not actively engaged in that."

[redacted] asked [redacted] what was the background of the people in the AYD at UCLA and [redacted] said that mostly they are "kids whose parents are progressive and usually the parents are foreign born. There are also a number of veterans in the AYD at UCLA."

[redacted] asked [redacted] if he had read the recent cases on strike injunctions in Los Angeles and a general discussion was had as to how injunctions were obtained by an employer in obtaining police support in putting down a picket line. Discussion was had of the present strike against the motion picture studios in Hollywood, at which time [redacted] said that the Screen Actors Guild was on the side of the producers and [redacted] asked how these actors could be influenced, "Isn't there anyone among the free writers and actors who can influence them and see that the strike is correct?" [redacted]

SF 105-882

said there are a few people like FRANK SINATRA, who is an individualist and no one can tell him what to do. [ ] continued by saying, "Isn't there someone, who are the people, someone must be intelligent." He said that he had asked ELLA (ELLA WINTER STEWART) the same thing. No audible reply was heard to this question.

[ ] also made the statement, "Every step is like a forward step in the change of the system" and said that he hoped the CSU (Conference of Studio Unions) will fight it out. [ ] also made the statement at this time that "it is a long way to Socialism, but the next depression will bring a great chance." [ ] asked [ ] "What is the feeling that a depression is coming?" [ ] answered that the feeling is strong among veterans that the depression will come.

At this point there was a general discussion of costs to make the film "Duel in the Sun," which was stated to have cost seven million dollars, and it was generally agreed that this was a great waste of money.

[ ] asked, "What signs of organizations growing up that could be tools of Fascists?" [ ] replied that considerable money is going into the Police Force - 150 officers are now on duty who are used only for strikes and who are especially trained to break strikes. [ ] said they are well trained.

[ ] said that this section (Los Angeles) will be a terrific battle front between the left and the right and that the police are of the storm trooper type. [ ] asked, "Do they rough up the strikers?" [ ] said "Yes - you should see them, they always put them down." [ ] related about his being arrested in the strike and taken to the Hollywood jail and then to Lincoln Heights jail and said that when you get into jail like that, you come out a Communist. [ ] said that the Lincoln Heights jail is known as L. B. MAYER's jail. It was stated by someone that MAYER is a Jewish Fascist. The police are working for him, but they despise him because he is a Jew - nothing that has happened in the world in the last 25 years has penetrated his brain. [ ] [ ] inquired about SAM GOLDWYN and [ ]

SF 105-882

said he is just like MAYER.

b6  
b7C

[ ] at this point mentioned the California problem of pensioned persons taking jobs to augment their incomes and that these jobs should be filled by persons supporting themselves wholly from the job, to which [ ] replied that "those people would be knocked out - would be immediately wiped out in Russia."

[ ] at this point said the coming third labor party is the salvation of the United States. All social democrats throughout the world are falling into the same anti-Communist traps that they did before the last war. Social democrats are compromising, in the end this will lead them into another war. The Communists must get control of the labor party away from the compromisers.

[ ] said, "I look for a general strike with martial law taking over, the Army to remain in power for years." [ ] said, "America today is a strong, aggressive, imperialistic nation - all the world is today depending on America and is watching America. America has so much capital, she must send so much of it abroad regularly to keep local markets from breaking." He also said American capital is the dominating capital today. It has a grip on every nation. Whatever happens in America will affect all the world. Regarding the world waiting for American democracy, some liberals are convinced that this is the right thing. [ ] also said that investments in Canada are mostly controlled by Americans and criticized the rotten structure of the British imperialism.

[ ] brought up the question regarding lend lease and payments for lend lease by the Russians, stating "they are realistic about it and say we fought a war with it and to h\_\_\_ with it." The Russians just say, "We are not going to pay it back - do not use legalistic terms." It was mentioned that lend lease was a great thing and [ ] said, "It may be a great thing, but what Russia did saved America."

Here it was also mentioned that the secretary to [ ] got married to a Catholic and "was taking instructions" and [ ] said her

b6  
b7C

SF 105-882

actions "nullifies her intelligence." At this point [ ] said that he "better not see them again as I am a Jew."

SF T-4 advised that [ ] and [ ] left the hotel room at 6:20 p.m. At 9:15 p.m. [ ] and [ ] returned to the room, [ ] finally leaving at 9:40 p.m.

In the above information supplied by SF T-4, several references were made to [ ] DONALD OGDEN STEWART. Physical surveillances of [ ] reflect that [ ] and [ ] entered an automobile at 6:35 p.m., on January 21, 1947. This automobile was a 1941 light blue Ford coupe, license 5 J 6703.

The Division of Motor Vehicles reflects that this license is registered to DONALD OGDEN STEWART, MCM Studio, Culver City, California.

ENCLOSURE to Philadelphia - Photostatic copies of Washington Field letter to the Bureau, dated 10/3/50, and Bulet to Washington Field, dated 11/30/50, both entitled Communist Party Activities in the Philippine Islands, IS - PI.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SF 105-882

LEADS

*Covered  
See Serial 14*

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will ascertain the present activities and contacts of

b6  
b7C

SF 105-882

SOURCE PAGE

SF T-1



b6  
b7C  
b7D

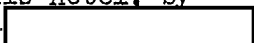
SF T-2

SF T-3



b7D

SF T-4

Overheard from storage closet adjoining  
room 337, Beverly Hills Hotel, by  
SA's WILLIAM W. WOOD,   
BERYL M. GOODENOW, FRANCIS D. COOLEY.

b6  
b7C

REFERENCE: Washington Field letter to Bureau, dated 10/3/50,  
Bulet to Washington Field, dated 11/30/50.  
San Francisco letter to Bureau, dated 1/2/51.

Director, FBI

February 7, 1951

SAC, Miami

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Re Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated 1-25-51.

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] He advised his current plans are indefinite but that he intends to return to Washington on business in the near future and may make an attempt in the future to return to the Philippines.

[REDACTED] advised that he does not know the identity of the two Filipinos who contacted him and indicated they could put him in touch with "his old friends in the Hukbalahap movement". He stated the identities of such individuals changed frequently and that it is not now likely that he could establish the actual identity of the pair in question. He stated he has no doubt in his own mind that GALLO O'CAMPO or [REDACTED] either represent the Huk's interests in the United States or know who does. He stated by discreet inquiry he might be able to develop more information concerning the two Filipinos in question but that he hesitates to take any course of action that would jeopardize his possible return to the Philippines in the future.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] pointed out that he had been informed subsequent to his contact with Bureau representatives that LOUIS TARUC had visited a friend of his in Manila for three days and that as a result his friend in Manila had been placed under surveillance by the Philippine Government and is presently fearful of his welfare. In the absence of any instructions to request [REDACTED] to make any discreet inquiries he was not asked to do so. He indicated he intended to keep his Philippine contacts as best he can under present circumstances and that he will leave himself open to receiving any information from these contacts that would be of potential interest to the Bureau and thereafter furnish such information to the Bureau wherever he might be.

RUC.

OFM:amc  
105-356

cc: Washington Field (Info.) (105-1397)  
New York (Info.)

*Newpher*

*105-1397-10*

*Newpher, Joe*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: 2/19/51

b6  
b7C

✓m FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JM

Rerep. of SA MARLOW J. PRICE, Philadelphia, January 15, 1951.

It is to be noted that in referenced report [redacted] and [redacted] stated that they heard rumors to the effect that one COSME PORTILLA had returned to the Philippine Islands and was a leader in the Hukbalahaps there. In reporting any information attributed to [redacted] or [redacted] it is requested that their identities be appropriately concealed.

Investigation at Philadelphia reflects that one COSME PORTILLA, residing at 2001 West Columbia Avenue and employed by the Arrow Decorating Company, is probably identical with the COSME PORTILLA referred to by [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] has not been available for re-interview, but [redacted] and [redacted] persist in their statements that they heard that COSME PORTILLA had returned to the Philippines, and they pointed out that he might have returned to Philadelphia from the Philippines.

*made* In view of the above, the Washington Field Office is requested to check the records of the Department of State to determine if COSME PORTILLA ever did in fact return to the Philippine Islands. It is suggested that it may be desirable to request a check of the records of the Philippine Embassy with the thought in mind that COSME PORTILLA may have made trips to the Philippine Islands before the Philippines were granted independence. COSME PORTILLA is described as follows:

Race	Philippino
Sex	Male
Age	59
Born	September 27, 1891.
Place of Birth	Caregara, Leyte, Philippine Islands.
Height	5'6" to 5'7"
Weight	175 to 185 pounds
Hair	Black, wavy, turning gray.
Eyes	Dark
Complexion	Brown
Peculiarities	Pop eyes.
Occupation	Merchant seaman, cook, and factory worker.

*New folder*

MJP:JMC  
105-614

105-1577-11

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 14 1951	
FBI - WASHINGTON	

*Alamy*



DIRECTOR, FBI

February 16, 1951

SAC, WFO

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

Rebulet dated November 30, 1950.

A report is being prepared by this office and should reach  
the Bureau by February 24, 1951.

110

JON:lm  
105-1397

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

12

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TO MECHANICAL SECTION:

DATE 2/28/51

PLEASE PREPARE THE FOLLOWING FOR WFO ROOM NO 1708 PHONE 359

☒ MIMEOGRAPHING  
☐ MULTIGRAPHING  
☐ REPLIMAT

☐ PHOTOGRAPHING  
☐ DUPLIGRAPHING  
☐ ADDRESSOGRAPHING

☐ PHOTOSTATING

☐ MULTI-LITHING

[illegible]

REMARKS OR DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
<u>Communist Activities in the</u>		
<u>Philippine Islands: Internal Security - P. I.</u>		

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

1.

**SIGNED**

0-11

JCN: JW 91  
105-1397

C. V. STEIN

-SAC

Fig. 4.

105-1397-13

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEGATIVES	
POSITIVES	
CONTACT-PRINTS	
ENLARGEMENTS	
LANTERN SLIDES	
MOUNTING	
OPAQUING	
DELIVERED	DATE TIME INITIAL

## PRINTING

	DATE	INITIALS
SET TYPED		
PROOFED		
CORRECTED		
PLATES MADE		
RUN		
ASSEMBLED FOLDED		
STAPLED PUNCHED CUT		
DELIVERED		

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PHILADELPHIA

FILE NO. 100-35007 THM

REPORT MADE AT <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>FEB 6 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/5,6,7,8,12/50; 1/8,9,15,16,17/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div></div>
TITLE <div></div>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div></div> <p><b>DONALD OGDEN STEWART</b> and <b>ELLA WINTER</b> (Mrs. <b>DONALD OGDEN STEWART</b>). Subject is allegedly a member of YPA and has attended a number of LYL meetings. Subject associates with presently known members of CP and former known members of the CP who have been expelled from the Party. <u>Actively associates with a group of students at</u> <div></div> <u>who consistently follow the CP line.</u> No evidence nor indication of subject's membership in the CP obtained. Credit and criminal negative. Description of subject set forth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p>			
DETAILS: <p>All informants are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.</p> <p><u>At Philadelphia, Pa.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>BACKGROUND</u></p> <p>On November 22, 1950, Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability, stated that <div></div></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div></div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div></div> <div>100 - 35007 - 15</div> <div>105 - 1397-104</div> <div>SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....</div> <div>SERIALIZED..... FILED.....</div> <div>FEB 28 1951</div> <div>FBI - WASH. F. O.</div> <div><i>Philadelphia</i></div>	

5 - Bureau  
2 - Los Angeles  
2 - New York  
2 - Philadelphia

PROPERTY OF FBI—This ~~confidential~~ report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

PH 100-35007



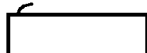
DONALD OGDEN STEWART, 8 East 10th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

According to the scholastic record, subject completed his secondary school education, [REDACTED] A notation appears in the subject's scholastic record to the effect that a transcript was sent to [REDACTED] on October 10, 1950.

Records, Voters Registration, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa., failed to reflect any information concerning the subject.

Records, Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., failed to reflect any credit information concerning the subject as of December 8, 1950.

Records, Philadelphia Police Department, failed to reflect any criminal record for the subject as of December 12, 1950.



DONALD OGDEN STEWART  
ELLA WINTER (Mrs. DONALD OGDEN STEWART)

DONALD OGDEN STEWART and ELLA WINTER are authors. According to the American edition of "Who's Who", ELLA WINTER, an author, the widow of LINCOLN STEFFINS, is presently the wife of DONALD OGDEN STEWART, who is also an author and playwright. In July, 1948, ELLA WINTER went to Europe to write an article for the Curtis Publishing Company's "Holiday", on the political atmosphere in central and eastern Europe. Prior to undertaking this assignment, SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY, a personal friend, advised her to be sure to visit a number of people: HARRY POLLITT, a leader in the Communist Party in England, described by DARCY as the smartest man in England; [REDACTED] whom DARCY

PH 100-35007

specifically requested her to visit to assure [ ] of DARCY's continued personal devotion. ANDRE MARTY was described in January, 1948, in an article in Life magazine, as the number 3 Communist in France.

(T-2, 7/8/48)

Concerning SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY; SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY, also known as SAM DARCY, was District Organizer of District 3, CP, USA, and had been a leading national figure in the Communist Party for many years prior to his expulsion from the Party in 1944. In June, 1945, DARCY sought reinstatement, which was denied publicly in the "Worker" in December, 1945. The "Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper. From June, 1947 to spring, 1949, DARCY has been the leading figure in a discussion group of persons with like sympathies who meet monthly on Sunday evenings, in the homes of various participants. EMMA DARCY is the wife of SAM DARCY, who was expelled from the Communist Party along with her husband.

(T-3, 1/10/48)

(T-4)

(Daily Worker, 12/4/45)

(T-2, 5/12/47)

DONALD STEWART and ELIA WINTER plan to be in Philadelphia the weekend of November 11, 1950. [ ]

[ ] However, while in town they will have dinner with the DARCY's.

(T-5, 10/30/50)

#### MEMBERSHIP

During the period covered by this report, no competent evidence has been developed to indicate the subject's membership in the Communist Party, with the exception of such circumstantial evidence as may appear elsewhere in this report.

#### POSITION AND IMPORTANCE

#### KNOWLEDGE OF THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

During the period covered by this report, no competent evidence has been developed which would indicate that the subject has a position of importance in the Communist Party, or has knowledge of the revolutionary aims and purposes of the Communist Party, with the exception of such circumstantial evidence as may appear elsewhere in this report.

PH 100-35007

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

On September 26, 1949, Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, stated that [redacted], a member of the Young Progressives of America, attends meetings of the Labor Youth League.

In February, 1950, T-6 stated that the Young Progressives of America was gradually dying out because of lack of organization and that many individuals formerly active in the Young Progressives of America are now joining the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Labor Youth League Meetings Attended

The following list of the meetings attended by the subject was furnished along with information concerning the meeting by Confidential Informants of the Philadelphia area, all of known reliability: -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Subject's Function</u>	<u>Source and Date</u>
9/21/49	LYL Student Section	[redacted]	New members. Meetings. Marxist Theory. Protest of "The Peekskill Inci- dent".	Present. Signed protest.	T-6, 9/26/49
10/1/49	LYL Student Section			Present.	SA [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] 10/1/49. T-1, 11/2/49.
11/4/49	LYL Student Section		LYL "short- comings". LYL organi- zation.	Present.	T-6, 11/10/49

PH 100-35007

<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Subject's Function</u>	<u>Source and date</u>
12/2/49	LYL Member- ship Meeting	[REDACTED]	Campus unity and organization. Student policy and freedom. School problems. Forthcoming conference to be held at Russian-American Hall, 735 Fairmount Avenue on 12/4/49.	Present.	T-6, 12/15/49.
4/29/50	LYL "Social Gathering"	[REDACTED]	Social. Sale of "Daily Workers".	Present.	T-7, 5/3/50.

ASSOCIATES

On January 1, 1951, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who invariably follow the CP line. Additionally, the following associates of subject are set forth:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Also a full time paid functionary of CP, USA, District 3.

(T-8, 6/21/49)

[REDACTED]

In October, 1949, [REDACTED] of the Student Section, 24th Ward, CP, USA, District 3.

(T-9, 2/4/50)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at LYL meetings. In November, 1949, [REDACTED] jointly occupied the premises at [REDACTED] (T-6, 11/4/49 and 11/10/49)



PH 100-35007

[REDACTED]  
Member, Youth Club, CP, USA, District 3.  
(T-10, 3/10/48)

[REDACTED] LYL.

(T-6, 12/15/49)

Member, [REDACTED]  
(T-1, 6/16/50)

[REDACTED]  
Member, AYD.

The wife of [REDACTED]  
(T-11, 3/11/49)

[REDACTED]  
In June, 1947, [REDACTED] was one of a group of young members of the CP, USA, District 3 involved in the formation of a new Youth Section of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

(T-10, 6/26/47)

In January, 1949, [REDACTED] was one of a group of students at [REDACTED] which is continuously involved in activities following the Communist Party line.

(T-1, 1/12/49)

FLORENCE BERNSTEIN

Secretary, LYL.

[REDACTED] In November, 1949, resided with [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] CP, USA, District 3.

(T-6, 12/15/49)

PH 100-35007

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LYL.

(T-6, 12/15/49)

The following associates of subject's parents with whom subject is personally acquainted are set forth.

On October 9, 1950, Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] is acquainted with and associates with EMMA DARCY, previously referred to herein.

SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY

Information concerning SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY has been previously set forth in this report.

BARROWS DUNHAM

BARROWS DUNHAM is a professor at Temple University, who is also the author of a book entitled "Man Against Myth." BARROWS DUNHAM is SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY's closest personal friend. BARROWS DUNHAM was a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in Philadelphia and was expelled in the middle of 1947 for his association with DARCY.

(T-2, 6/8/47)

Further concerning BARROWS DUNHAM, in September 1950; Confidential Informant T-12 advised that BARROWS DUNHAM and ALICE DUNHAM, members of the expelled group of Communist Party members who adhered to SAMUEL ADAMS DARCY, planned to visit ELLA WINTER STEWART in New York on September 8, 1950.

PH 100-35007

The Temple University News issued March 8, 1950, on page 2, column 5 carried an article which stated that AMES STEWART was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Human Relations Committee of the National Students Association.

On March 8, 1950, in the same issue of the Temple University News as stated above, page 5, column 3 carried an article to the effect that representatives of numerous organizations had been notified to attend a panel discussion on the question of "Peace and the Hydrogen Bomb." The Chairman of this discussion was stated to be AMES STEWART, Arts '51, head of the National Student Association's Committee on Human Relations.

The records of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc. and the Philadelphia Police Department were checked by SE [redacted] on December 8, 1950 and December 12, 1950, respectively.

b6  
b7C

The records of the Voters Registration were checked by SE [redacted] [redacted] on December 7, 1950.

PH 100-35007

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION  
AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will review the subject's scholastic record at the University of California at Los Angeles and report pertinent information. Subject attended this institution during the period 1946-1948.

Will contact confidential and general sources of information available and report pertinent information concerning subject.

THE NEW YORK DIVISION  
AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will attempt to verify the subject's birth through the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York, N. Y., and report pertinent information concerning the subject.

Will contact confidential and general sources of information and report pertinent information concerning the subject.

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1 = [redacted]  
[redacted] furnished information on:  
11/22/50 to SA [redacted]  
11/2/49 to SA [redacted]  
1/8/51, to SA [redacted]  
6/16/50 to SA [redacted]  
1/12/49 to SA [redacted]

(T-2 - ( PAC-1933, furnished information on:  
7/8/48 to SE [redacted]  
5/12/47 to SE [redacted]  
6/8/47 to SE [redacted]

T-3 - Proceedings of Federal Grand Jury in case of United States  
vs. GERHARDT EISLER, Municipal Building, Criminal Division,  
Washington, D. C., 4/10/47. Furnished by Bureau 1/10/48.

T-4 - [redacted]

(T-5 - ( PH-159, furnished information on:  
10/30/50 to SE [redacted]  
10/9/50 to SE [redacted]

T-6 - [redacted] furnished information on:  
9/26/49 to SA [redacted]  
2/6/50 to SA [redacted]  
11/10/49 to SA [redacted]  
12/15/49 to SA [redacted]  
11/4/49 to SA [redacted]

T-7 - [redacted] furnished information on 5/3/50 to SA J. CLIFFORD  
OUSLEY.

T-8 - [redacted] furnished information on 6/21/49 to SA WILLIAM E.  
HUGHES.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

b6  
b7C

b7D

b6  
b7C

b7D

b6  
b7C

b7D

b7D

PH 100-35007

T-9 - Anonymous source.

T-10 - PHT-45, furnished information on:  
3/10/48 to SE [REDACTED]  
6/25/47 to SE [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

T-11 - Anonymous source.

T-12 - [REDACTED] furnished information on 9/5/50 to SE [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Washington Field

DATE: February 26, 1951

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

b6  
b7CSUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

100-0-10000

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted], made at San Francisco, February 1, 1951, captioned as above.

A lead was set out for the Philadelphia Office to ascertain the present activities and contacts of [redacted]  
[redacted].

In this regard one copy of the report of SA [redacted] made at Philadelphia, February 6, 1951, entitled, [redacted]  
[redacted] SECURITY MATTER - C," is furnished herewith to the Washington Field Office.

*Handwritten:* ready in 2-27-51

MJP:cm  
105-614

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

*Handwritten:* 105-1327-15  
New York

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At <u>CHICAGO</u> WASHINGTON, D. C.		File No. 105-552
Report Made At	Date	Period 12/
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2/15/51	11, 21, 26, 28, 29; 1/2, 3, 13-20, 22, 24/51
Title		Character Of Case
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

b6  
b7C

Synopsis Of Facts:

JAMES LAURIANO VALETE and NICHOLAS BRAGADO PASCUA, both Filipinos, have been reported as members of the Communist Party at Chicago, and are regarded by informants as Filipinos in Chicago most likely to sympathize with the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. Balintwak Club, a Filipino group no longer active in Chicago, has been described as a Communist front.

- P -

Details: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Communist activities pertaining to the following persons of Filipino origin, residing in the Chicago area, are set out below. Information pertaining to the Balintwak Club is also set out.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

JAMES LAURIANO VALETE

T-1, of known reliability, advised in May, 1944, that JAMES VALETE, 1836 South Lawndale Avenue, was recruited

Approved and Forwarded: SAC Do Not Write In These Spaces

Copies of This Report:

- ⑥ - Bureau
- 1 - ONI
- 1 - G-2
- 1 - OSI
- 3 - Chicago

105-1397-16

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 9 1951	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

*Memphers*



CGO 105-552

into the 24th Ward Branch of the Communist Party in April, 1944.

T-2, of unknown reliability, who is well acquainted with Filipino activities in the Chicago area, related in a signed statement on October 4, 1948, the following information pertaining to VALETE, formerly a postal employee at Chicago:

T-2 has known VALETE for many years, and has observed that his sympathies seem to be with Soviet Russia. VALETE told the informant on one occasion that he (VALETE) was glad to be a Communist, and that he had attended a Communist-sponsored school in approximately 1931, or 1932. During and since World War II he has heard VALETE praise the Soviet system, stating he believed the working people in Russia enjoyed greater opportunities than did similar people in the United States under capitalism.

On December 21, 1950, T-2 said he has not observed any recent Communist activity on the part of VALETE, but that in view of past remarks made by him he would regard VALETE as one who would be more likely to sympathize with the Hukbalahap movement if one actually existed in Chicago.

T-3, of unknown reliability, who is well acquainted with Filipino activity in Chicago, in a signed statement, dated November 18, 1948, related as follows pertaining to VALETE'S attitude toward the Hukbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. VALETE believes the leaders of the Hukbalahaps faction may be Communists; however, he does not believe published reports of the atrocities they have committed against the peasants in the Philippines and against the established Philippine Government. He regards these reported atrocities as typical capitalist propaganda and looks in a like manner upon newspaper accounts which criticize the Russian Government.

T-4, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, has described the Hukbalahaps as the Army of Philippine Communism, led by avowed Communists who follow the policies and seek to further the objectives of world Communism.

CGO 105-552

T-5, of unknown reliability, who has known VALETE for many years, stated in October, 1948, that VALETE had told him that he first favored the Hukbalahaps in their program of agrarian reform, but that he later said he did not believe the Hukbalahaps were justified in using force to make their program active.

T-6, of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with certain Communist activities in the Chicago area, advised that he has been acquainted with VALETE since approximately 1934. On November 29, 1948, he related that he is positive VALETE is a member of the CP although he had never seen VALETE'S CP Membership Card. T-6 said he has attended CP meetings within the past three years with VALETE, but that he could not recall the exact dates or places of these meetings. He also related that he understood from other Communists that VALETE had been under consideration for a position with the CP in the Philippine Islands, although he could not further substantiate this information.

T-2 advised on December 21, 1950, that VALETE was employed at the Brookwood Country Club at Addison, Illinois, as a domestic worker, and that he now resides at 3646 West 16th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NICHOLAS BRAGADO PASQUA

T-7, of known reliability, advised on February 24, 1950, that NICK PASQUA had resided at the St. Lawrence Hotel, 530 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, since some time in 1948. On November 20, 1950, [redacted] advised that PASQUA has resided at the LaSalle Street address since September, 1950. b6  
b7C

On December 6, 1945, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that NICHOLAS BRAGADO PASQUA was employed by that company. It was also determined November 20, 1950, that PASQUA continues his employment at the International Harvester Company.

On October 5, 1949, the Immigration and Naturalization Service record pertaining to PASQUA, at the New Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois, was examined and reflected he was born in 1902, in the Philippine Islands, and entered this country July 16, 1926, as a stow-away. His status as a "national" was changed to "alien" when the Philippines were given their independence. Since that time PASQUA has not applied for citizenship, according to these records.

CGO 105-552

T-8, of known reliability, on March 2, 1945, related that NICK PASQUA, at the McCormick Works of the International Harvester Company, admitted to him that he was a member of the Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association has been designated a Communist organization by the Attorney-General under Executive Order No. 9835.

On September 18, 1945, T-9, of known reliability, reported that it was his opinion that NICK PASQUA, a Filipino, did not possess sufficient mental ability to become a Communist leader. On October 23, 1945, T-8 reported that PASQUA was a CP stooge in Local 108 of the United Farm Equipment Metal Workers Union of America, and that he was used by the Communists, primarily in "strong arm activities", and as a potential member of future "goon" squads.

T-9 described PASQUA as "tactless", and as a "crude operator".

On August 30, 1948, T-6 reported a 1948 CP Membership Card Number 68220, had been issued to NICHOLAS PASQUA. According to this informant, PASQUA is a member of the North Side Branch of the CP, District #8, where he serves as Educational Director.

T-10, of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with certain Filipino activities in the Chicago area on January 12, 1950, furnished the following information pertaining to PASQUA:

T-10 has seen PASQUA recently and stated that though he has never been closely associated with him, on occasion he has engaged PASQUA in casual conversation. During the course of one of these conversations, PASQUA expressed a certain amount of skepticism as to the American capitalist system, stating he believed the Soviet form of Government was designed to promote a more equitable distribution of wealth, and that he believed the average citizen of Russia was more fortunate economically and socially under the Russian Government than was the average American under our form of Government. In the informant's opinion, PASQUA appears to have definite Communist leanings, and would be the Filipino known to him who most likely would sympathize with the Hukbalahap movement, if such a movement existed in Chicago.

ANTONIO HERMOSURA

T-2, on October 4, 1948, related that JAMES VALETE, mentioned above, is a close friend of ANTONIO HERMOSURA, who is also known as TONY HERMOSURA. It was this informant's opinion that HERMOSURA was a Communist, although he was unable to substantiate the information.

T-1 related in May, 1944, that TONY HERMOSURA, 1836 South Lawndale, (also VALETE'S former address) was a member of the 24th Ward Branch of the CP.

T-11, of known reliability, reported in May, 1945, that TONY HERMOSURA, then located at Hines Hospital, had been issued 1945 CPA Registration Card No. 56510. According to this source, HERMOSURA was a member of the Hyde Park Club of the CFA, and was un-employed, having entered the hospital in about September, 1944.

T-12, of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with Filipino activity in the Chicago area, on January 20, 1951, advised that he saw TONY HERMOSURA, a World War II veteran, prior to the time he returned to the Philippine Islands in approximately 1948. HERMOSURA had undergone a rather serious operation prior to this time, while he was suffering from tuberculosis. The informant estimated HERMOSURA to be about forty years of age, and was of the opinion that HERMOSURA had returned to the Philippine Islands permanently.

BALINTWAK CLUB

T-13, another Government Agency which has conducted intelligence investigations, reported on April 21, 1940, that the Balintwak Club, Inc., was a Communist front and that its leaders, C. HERMOSURA and J. VALETE, are Communists. This informant also related that LEO POTACSIL, a member of this club, is employed as a dishwasher somewhere in Chicago, and according to this source, was Secretary of the Filipino Branch of the CP in Chicago.

T-2 related in November, 1948, the following information pertaining to the Balintwak Club. This club, to which he understands VALETE belonged, was organized in the Philippine Islands prior to the Spanish-American War, as a Philippine patriotic organization. T-2 stated he recently found in his possession a list of Philippine organizations,

CGO 105-522

showing VALETE as president of the Balintwak Club, with TONY HERMOSURA, and LEVIGILDO E. C. POTACSIL as other officers. He said this club existed from about 1940 to 1943. T-2 related he could furnish no other identifiable data pertaining to POTACSIL.

T-3 related on January 12, 1951, that the Balintwak Club never, to his knowledge, had over four members and that VALETE and HERMOSURA were the leaders of the club. He said that since VALETE and HERMOSURA had the reputation of being Communists, the organization never grew to any appreciable extent, having gone out of existence during the early 1940s.

T-3 stated he was positive this club was not presently an organization recognized by the Filipino Community Council, a central Philippine fraternal society composed of representatives from some twenty-five or more Filipino Clubs presently active in the Chicago area.

- P E N D I N G -

CGO 105-522

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

JAMES LAURIANO VALETE

T-2 advised on December 21, 1950, that VALETE, formerly a postal employee at Chicago, has been dismissed from that position and added that he has obtained no information to indicate that VALETE is presently active in Communist affairs.

T-14, of unknown reliability, who holds a position of trust among the Filipinos in the Chicago area, on December 11, 1950, related that VALETE contacted him approximately a year ago, and requested him to sign a petition in connection with his, VALETE'S, attempts to be reinstated in the Post Office. T-14 said he declined to sign this petition, although he had no specific information that VALETE was a Communist, or that he was disloyal to this country.

Chicago File No. 121-1678, relates to JAMES LAURIANO VALETE.

NICHOLAS PASQUA

T-6, on August 30, 1948, advised he obtained the following information from PASQUA:

The CP, at the direction of the Soviet Union, is about to dispatch a courier from Chicago via New York to the Philippine Islands. When PASQUA was questioned as to how he had come into possession of this information, his answers were evasive, stating that at a Communist meeting at the rear of the Hayride Tavern on the East side of North Clark Street, above Chestnut Street, at Chicago, he had learned of this matter. This informant also related that JAMIE VALETE, a postal employee, and TONY HERMOZORAV (phonetic), address and employment unknown, were present at this meeting. The informant said PASQUA was endeavoring to ascertain the name of the special courier to the Philippine Islands, who was scheduled to depart for the Philippines the latter part of August, or early September, 1948, to act as Second-in-Command of the CP in the Philippine Islands. He said this individual was leaving the United States on the order of the Soviet Government, but that he did not know this person's identity.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

On October 25, 1949, T-6 stated that PASQUA recently told him that he, PASQUA, mentioned something regarding "operation No. 2". When asked about what "operation No. 1" had been, PASQUA said "China", and advised that Russia is now ready to agitate the Indonesian situation, acquire control there, then after acquiring the Island of Mindano as a base, launch operations against Formosa and Hong Kong. When asked to state how, when and where, and from whom, he had acquired this information, he replied - "Research". According to the informant, PASQUA did not elaborate further on this point.

[redacted], an investigator for the INS at Chicago, related on January 3, 1950, that a case was pending in that office concerning PASQUA and that he planned to interview PASQUA in the near future. [redacted] at this time, agreed to ascertain what knowledge PASQUA may have pertaining to Communist activity among the Filipinos, and any information he may have concerning the Hukbalahap movement.

b6  
b7CFilipino Community Council

T-2, on December 21, 1950, explained that the Filipino Community Council, was a federation of over twenty Filipino social and fraternal groups in the Chicago area, and that representatives of these smaller groups made up the officers and membership of the Filipino Community Council. Each of the smaller organizations, he said, generally are composed of members who came from a particular province in the Philippine Islands. All Filipino organizations in Chicago, except the Ilocos Sur Club, are affiliated with the Filipino Community Council. The council holds meetings at the Catholic Youth Organization headquarters, located at 31 East Congress Street, Chicago, Illinois.

According to T-2, the purpose of these clubs was to afford an opportunity for the Filipinos here to gather for social and fraternal meetings and engage in discussion and recreational activity. In his opinion, none of these clubs are in any way infiltrated by Communists nor are there any members, to his knowledge, in sympathy with Communism or the Hukbalahap movement. This informant furnished a letterhead of the Filipino Community Council at Chicago, on December 28, 1950. The

CGO 105-522

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

letterhead includes the following as officers of the Council:



b6  
b7C

The indices of the Chicago Division reflect no information which could be identified with the officers of the Filipino Community Council.

ILOCOS SUR CLUB

T-15, of unknown reliability, who is well acquainted with Filipinos in Chicago, reported on January 18, 1951, that the Ilocos Sur Club was a fraternal and social organization composed of persons who were born in the Ilocos Sur Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. The informant has in his possession a list of over one hundred members of this club.

According to T-15, this organization was designed to offer the Filipinos, formerly from Ilocos Sur Province, an opportunity to gather and exchange views and ideas on matters of current interest, play cards, and otherwise engage in recreational and social activities. The club has had over one hundred members, but all do not participate in the activities at the present time. He said NICHOLAS PASQUA was a member of this organization, that he seldom attended its functions, and that he had no information to indicate PASQUA or any other club member was affiliated with Communists or in sympathy with the Hukbalahap movement.

ADDITIONAL FILIPINO ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

T-16, of unknown reliability, who holds a position of trust among the Filipinos in Chicago, on January 22, 1950, furnished the following list of 27 Filipino organizations, together with the names and addresses of the leading officer in each club:



CGO 105-522

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Filipino National Council, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

American Legion, Filipino Post 509, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Bachelors' Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Cagayan Valley Association, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Far Eastern Bowling League [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino-American Forum, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino-American Union League Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Athletic League, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Community Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Community Church, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Catholic Guild, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Golf Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

CGO 105-522

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Filipino Homeowners' Association, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Postal Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Pullman Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Filipino Students' Association, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Ilocos Nortenan Association, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Ilocos Sur Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

LaUnion Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Nueva Vizcaya Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Philippine Chamber of Commerce, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Philippine Quarterly, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Philippine Women's Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

United Ladies' Club, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

CGO 105-522

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

United Pagsinanes. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

Zambales Club. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

The indices of the Chicago Division reflect no pertinent information which could be identified with the names of the above list of clubs or their respective officers.

FILIPINO PUBLICATIONS

T-14, on December 11, 1950, related that the "Filipino Messenger", a Filipino news magazine, is published quarterly by the Community Church of Chicago in the interest of church and community life at 1848-50 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. He said he believes this is the only Filipino magazine published in Chicago, and that no Filipino newspapers are presently published in the city.

T-17, of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with Filipino activities in the Chicago area, on December 21, 1950, advised that the United Filipino Press, a Filipino newspaper, was formerly published in Chicago. He said the paper was discontinued as the result of a disagreement on the part of the minority stockholders with the publisher and owner of 51% of the paper's stock. T-17 said there was no Filipino newspaper published in Chicago at the present time.

GENERAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO FILIPINO ACTIVITIES

T-3 advised on January 10, 1950, that he had been affiliated with the Filipino-American Forum, and that members of the forum had discussed the Hukbalahap movement and how it would affect the social and economic life in the Philippine Islands. At Filipino-American Forum meetings, the history, as well as the development of the movement had been discussed. This movement had its origin many years ago and had as its primary objective, the improvement of the economic and social life of the peasant Filipino farm laborers. These laborers, he said, have always worked very long hours for little pay and have received a disproportionate share of the crops raised thereby being forced to live in poverty. The Hukbalahap movement was originally designed to give these workers and sharecroppers relief in the form of higher pay and a greater share of the farm produce.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It was the informant's opinion that most of the Filipinos in this country, especially those in Chicago, with whom he has been acquainted, approved the original purpose of the movement; however, he said that he understands from reading Philippine Islands newspapers and from conversations with persons more recently in the Islands, that in recent years, the Hukbalahaps have been dominated by one TARUC, and other Communist sympathizers. The reports of the Hukbalahaps ambushing, killings, acts of violence and attempts to overthrow the Philippine Government, he said, have not been well received among the Filipinos in Chicago, and that to his knowledge not one Filipino in the city is in sympathy with the Communist element in the Hukbalahap movement.

T-14, who is in possession of some eight hundred names of Filipinos residing in Chicago, on December 11, 1950, gave the following information: There are not more than 5,000 Filipinos in Chicago, and of this number, approximately 2,000 were born in the Philippine Islands. He said that the Hukbalahap movement started in the Philippine Islands many years ago as the result of gross mistreatment of farm and plantation laborers. Due to the exploitation of these workers, informant said he could readily understand why these laborers offered an excellent source of recruits for the leaders of the Hukbalahaps. The Hukbalahap movement has remained in the Philippine Islands, to the best of his knowledge, and at no time has he ever heard of any effort on their part to institute a similar movement in the United States.

On December 21, 1950, T-17 reported that of the total estimated 5,000 Filipinos possibly in Chicago, probably over 50% are employed as domestic workers, about 20% are Government workers, the remainder being professional persons employed in various types of occupations.

T-17 advised there is no Filipino community in Chicago. Since there are relatively few Filipino women in Chicago, the Filipino males have married American citizens and reside in practically every section of the city of Chicago.

T-16, on December 16, 1951, advised that he knew JAMES VALETE, but that he had no personal knowledge of his alleged Communist activities. This informant said he knew of no information at the present

CGO 105-522

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

to indicate that any Filipinos or Filipino organizations at Chicago were in sympathy with the Hukbalahap or Communist movements,

In connection with the American Legion Contact Program, [redacted], was interviewed at the Chicago Office on December 26, 1950. He was unable to furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

b6  
b7C

On December 21, 1950, [redacted]  
[redacted], who has been utilized as a Filipino source of information in the past, advised he could furnish no information pertinent to this investigation.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-3, T-5, T-7, T-14, T-15, T-16, and T-17 could furnish no information leading to the identity of LEUIGILDO E. C. POTACSIL.

CGO 105-522

LEADS

THE CHICAGO OFFICE

*Covered  
See Serial  
26* AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, will recontact [REDACTED]  
at the INS at Chicago, to obtain results of his interview with  
NICHOLAS PASQUA.

b6  
b7C

Will recontact T-2 in an attempt to identify LEVIGILDO  
POTASCIL.

CGO 105-522

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1, an anonymous source.

T-2, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. He furnished the information to SA EDWIN FLINT, on October 4, 1948, and to the writer on December 11, and December 28, 1950. (deemed advisable)

T-3, [REDACTED], as furnished to SA EDWIN FLINT, November 18, 1948, and the writer on January 12, 1951. (deemed advisable)

T-4, another Government intelligence agency, referred to in Bureau Bulletin No. 63, Series 1950.

T-5, is [REDACTED] by SA EDWIN FLINT in October, 1948. This informant has [REDACTED] in his possession. (deemed advisable)

T-6 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] voluntarily appeared at the Chicago Office and furnished the information relative to his membership in the CP, stating he joined in order to furnish information to the Government; however, it was the opinion of the Interviewing Agents that he possibly was endeavoring to obtain information rather than divulge it since the information he furnished was vague and indefinite. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He was directly advised the Bureau would not intervene in this matter. In view of the above information, no further consideration is being made to re-contact [REDACTED] at the present.

CGO 105-522

T-7, pretext telephone call to an unidentified clerk at the St. Lawrence Hotel, 530 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, by SA CURTIS A. HESTER, February 24, 1950.

T-8, [redacted] as furnished the Chicago Office March 2, 1945. b7D

T-9, [redacted] on September 18, 1945, to the Chicago Office.

T-10, [redacted] as furnished the writer January 12, 1950. (requested) b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-11, is an anonymous source.

T-12, [redacted] as furnished the writer on January 20, 1951. (requested) b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-13, letter from Washington Field, dated December 30, 1948, which reflects the information was furnished to the Bureau by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on April 21, 1940. This information was furnished the HCUA by EMILIO EVANGELISTA, now deceased.

T-14, is [redacted] and advised the writer on December 11, 1950. (requested) b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-15, is [redacted] He furnished the information to the writer on January 18, 1950. (deemed advisable) b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-16, is [redacted] The information was furnished the writer on December 16, 1950, and January 22, 1950. b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-17, is [redacted] as furnished the writer on January 17, 1951. b6  
b7C  
b7D



CGO 105-522

It is anticipated that persons whose names appear on the informant pages are believed to be in the best position to assist the Bureau, will be included in the Source of Information File in the Chicago Office.

REFERENCE: Bureau Bulletin No. 63, Series 1950, Section (B),  
Communist Activity in the Philippine Islands.  
Internal Security - PI.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-1397

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/5, 20/50:1/4 5, 10 to 12; 2/12 13/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES O. NEWPHER jw
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - P.I.

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advises Russian officers in military camp of Philippine Huks; also allegedly supplying propaganda material and medical supplies to Huks. GALO O'CAMPO and GABRIEL BERNARDO, according to informant, sympathetic to Huk movement. State Department records reflect GALO O'CAMPO an employee of Philippine Mission to UN. INS reflects O'CAMPO born in Philippines on Oct. 16, 1913; arrived U. S. Nov. 19, 1947 destined to UN. Scheduled to return to Philippines Aug. 1950. No record INS of his departure. INS records reflect GABRIEL BERNARDO arrived U. S. June 9, 1946, giving his address as c/o Philippine Residence-Commissioner, Washington, D. C. Indicated stay of six months. No record of departure. T-2 advised that VACINTE LAVA and [redacted] two leading Communists in Philippines in 1945-1946. Also believed [redacted] or [redacted] sent to Philippines by Russians during same period. T-3 advised Hukbalahan movement a Communist threat to Philippines. In 1950 Huks [redacted] described as

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED "Moscow-type" Communist by T-3.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

- P -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is predicated upon information

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		105 - 1397 - 17	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		Searched _____	
5 - Bureau		Serialized _____	
2 - New York		Indexed _____	
2 - San Francisco		Filed _____	
1 - Boston (info.)			
② Washington Field			

PROPERTY OF FBI - This ~~confidential~~ report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

WFO 105-1397

received from confidential informant T-1 of unknown reliability who has advised that the Hukbalahan movement, originally the "People's Anti-Japanese Army," has become a revolutionary group carrying on guerilla activities against the Philippines. According to T-1, on several occasions Soviet Russian officers in Soviet uniforms were observed in the military camp of the Huks and Soviet Russia was allegedly supplying propaganda material and medical supplies to the Huks.

T-1 advised that the following persons were sympathetic to the Huk movement:

GALO O'CAMPO, who is handling the offices of Ambassador ROMULO of the Philippines in New York City.

Dr. GABRIEL BERNARDO, librarian of the University of Manila who headed the "Committee of Nine" which was made up of intellectuals in Manila who are sympathetic to the Huk movement.

The records of the State Department reflect that GALO O'CAMPO was listed as an employee of the Office of Philippine Mission to the United Nations, 6231 Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was noted that he was listed as "technical assistant" and resided at 149-20 Union Turnpike, Parkway Village, Jamaica, New York.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, under #A-7828027, reflected the following information:

On October 15, 1947, at Manila, GALO O'CAMPO filed application for non-immigrant visa, application #V-304315. In this application, he listed his home address as 533 Catalina, Samaloc, Manila, Philippine Islands. He indicated that he was born on October 16, 1913, at Santa Rita, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.

O'CAMPO described himself as having black eyes and black hair, Filipino nationality and having identifying marks of moles on his left temple, forehead and chin.

He indicated that his nearest relative was [redacted]

[redacted] O'CAMPO stated that he was destined to the office of the Permanent Representative of the Philippine Islands to the United Nations at New York as a technical assistant and was carrying Special Passport #700 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs at Manila on September 24, 1947.

b6  
b7c

WFO 105-1397

In accordance with the above application, he received non-immigrant visa #525 at Manila on October 15, 1947, and arrived at port of San Francisco on November 19, 1947, aboard the Marine Swallow.

There was a letter in the file, dated August 2, 1950, from the State Department to the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities. Transmitted under cover of this letter was a list of delegates to the United Nations whose assignment had been terminated. Included in this list was GALO O'CAMPO of the Philippine Islands and the list indicated that he terminated employment on July 1, 1950, that his tentative date of departure from the United States was to be late August of 1950 and that the Department would confirm departure at the latter date.

On October 13, 1950, [redacted] Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement Division, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., directed a letter to the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Francisco concerning O'CAMPO. This letter requested a check of San Francisco records to see if O'CAMPO had departed from the United States. In the event he had not departed, [redacted] requested follow-up action would be taken and that New York should be requested to conduct investigation concerning O'CAMPO and his whereabouts. There was no further information in O'CAMPO'S file.

b6  
b7C

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under file #A-6410438, reflected that GABRIEL BERNARDO on May 2, 1946, at Manila, executed an Alien Registration Form for non-immigrant visa. He listed the following pertinent information in this application:

FULL NAME	GABRIEL D. ADRIANO BERNARDO
NICK NAME	"AMPE"
BIRTH DATE	March 14, 1891
BIRTH PLACE	Melolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands
HEIGHT	5' 7"
WEIGHT	130 lbs.
HAIR	Gray-black
EYES	Brown
MARITAL STATUS	Married

He further indicated that he had first arrived in the United States in September 1918 and had lived in the United States for a period of two years.

WFO 105-1397

BERNARDO gave his occupation as librarian and his employer as the University of the Philippines and indicated that he expected to remain in the United States for six months to "help in the campaign for the cultural rehabilitation for the Filipinos of America." He stated that his address, while in the United States, would be c/o Philippine Resident-Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Immigration and Naturalization Service authorities noted on reverse of this application, that BERNARDO had arrived in the United States at San Francisco by U. S. Army plane #C-54-5569, on June 9, 1946.

The only other document in this file was an alien registration card #6410438, dated October 7, 1946, which had been sent to BERNARDO c/o Philippine Embassy forwarded to 67 Wall Street, New York and then returned to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

On June 19, 1947, confidential informant T-2 of unknown reliability, who lived in the Philippine Islands during 1945 and 1946, and who advised he was familiar with Communist Activities in the Islands, furnished the following information:

One [redacted] and her family traveled from [redacted] to Shanghai and then took up residence in the Philippines. [redacted] was [redacted] and her family was reported to be of the nobility of [redacted] T-2 was of the opinion that [redacted] was probably a prostitute before the war, and when the Japanese captured the Philippine Islands, they reduced her to poverty. Her war record was excellent and she risked her life in carrying food to American prisoners. After the war, however, she was not rewarded for her work. She was very friendly with many of the Americans in the Philippines. Following the war, she drifted toward Communism. She became friendly with VACINTE LAVA and [redacted] who according to the informant, were two of the leading Communists in the Philippines. Suddenly [redacted] came into possession of quite a bit of money, and she owned [redacted] with three other women; namely [redacted] (PH), [redacted] and a woman whose first name was [redacted] These four women bought the club from a Hungarian and his wife and the source of their funds was not known. After the war, [redacted] was definitely a prostitute and she lived with a widow, who in turn, lived with [redacted] [redacted] described by the informant as a bum and a Communist.

b6  
b7C

T-2, in a conversation with [redacted] attempted to corroborate information concerning her and her known contacts.

WFO 105-1397

However, she denied knowing either of [redacted] or [redacted] but she admitted she knew one [redacted]

An individual whose name was either [redacted] or [redacted] (who will hereafter be referred to as [redacted]) was believed to have been sent to the Philippines by the Russians.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] An informant of T-2 became acquainted with [redacted] and stated that to him, [redacted] appeared to be rapidly turning Communist. At one time when two Russian couriers passed through the Philippine Islands, [redacted] who was mentioned above, contacted them and then got in touch with [redacted] the girl with whom [redacted] lived.

T-2 also advised that it was known that money was going to the Communists in the Philippine Islands and that it was coming from the United States through Hongkong, China. This information was furnished to T-2 by confidential sources. To verify this, T-2 had an informant send money out of the Philippines. [redacted] told the informant of T-2 that to accomplish this he could contact one of two sources; the first was NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, a U. S. sailor aboard the President Hoover steamship which was going to Hongkong, and the second was [redacted] (PH), who was mentioned above. T-2's informant contacted the sailor and gave him some money to take to a friend who was living in Hongkong; however, T-2 never learned whether the money actually reached its destination.

Confidential informant T-3, who has previously furnished reliable information and who is intimately acquainted with many high Filipino political and military leaders, on February 19, 1950, advised that so far as he knew there were no Philippine Communists in the United States nor were there any Filipino organizations or groups which were acting against the interests of the United States. The informant pointed out that most of the Filipinos in the United States came here via the sugar cane plantations in the Hawaiian Islands and that most of them settled on the West Coast. The

WFO 105-1397

informant also said that the Communist Party has been able to make little headway so far as he knows in the Philippine Islands and that the Filipinos do not take readily to Communist Doctrines. T-3 expressed the opinion that the Huk organization, organized as a resistance movement during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, consisted primarily of tenants who had been working on large plantations owned by foreign interests in the Philippines; that these people are opposed to the system under which they have been working and that they do not, for a large part, understand Communism nor practice its doctrines.

On March 8, 1950, T-3 again stated that there are very few Filipinos who are Communists. He stated, however, that there are allegedly about twenty-thousand Chinese Communists in the Philippines.

On July 31, 1950, T-3, having returned a short time previously from a trip to the Philippines, advised that a Communist threat existed in the Philippines through the Huk movement. T-3 stated that the Huks were [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] a month or two previously in a show down with LOUIS TARUC, and who was formerly head of the Huks and who was of the Tito or Nationalist-type of Communist.

The informant said he personally knew TARUC before TARUC fled into the hills in 1946 and was of the opinion that at that time TARUC was not actually a Communist but turned to Communism in desperation. He stated that TARUC had previously been elected to the Philippine Congress which had refused to seat him.

- PENDING -

WFO 105-1397

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In Washington Field Office letter to Bureau, dated August 20, 1947, entitled "Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands; Internal Security - C", T-2 advised that NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, previously mentioned in this report, was unofficially brought to the attention of [redacted] which was requested to watch PROKUSHKIN while he was in Hongkong. b7D

Reference letter requested that the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service be checked concerning [redacted]. There was no record of this person in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. b6 b7C

Reference letter also requested that T-1 be discreetly interviewed concerning the identity of Filipinos who allegedly contacted him. Investigation disclosed that T-1 now resides in the [redacted] b7D

According to letter dated February 7, 1951, from Miami to the Director, T-1 was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] on February 3, 1951, at which time T-1 advised he did not know the identity of the two Filipinos who contacted him and that in the future he would furnish to the Bureau any information received from his Philippine contacts which would be of pertinent interest. b6 b7C

It was ascertained, at the State Department, that more detailed information could be obtained concerning O'CAMPO at the United Nations Offices in New York.



WFO 105-1397

LEAD PAGE

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will check INS files to determine what investigation they were to conduct concerning whereabouts of GALO O'CAMPO. Will also check UN personnel files concerning O'CAMPO. Will contact available sources at UN for more detailed information on O'CAMPO.

Will identify [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], and thereafter will determine the present contacts and activities [REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will check INS files to determine if GALO O'CAMPO has departed from the United States.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will attempt to develop informant in the Filipino colonies for a better coverage of this case.

Will maintain contact with available sources for additional information on this case.

Will, through Maritime Service, identify and ascertain whereabouts of NICKOLI PROKUSHKIN, who served aboard the SS President Hoover.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to SAC, Washington Field, dated November 30, 1950.

WFO 105-1397

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1

[redacted] as reflected in WFO letter to the Bureau dated October 3, 1950, entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. ESPIONAGE - R."

b6  
b7C  
b7D

T-2

[redacted] as reflected in WFO letter to the Bureau dated August 20, 1947, entitled "COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

T-3

[redacted] as reflected in WFO letters to the Bureau dated March 13, 1950, and August 21, 1950, case entitled [redacted] "MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," and in report of Special Agent GEORGE O. DAVIS, Washington Field dated August 16, 1950, entitled "PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - P.I."

b7D

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Washington Field

DATE: March 8, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN  
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

Transmitted herewith is one copy of the  
report of SA [redacted] dated February 15, 1951,  
at Chicago, Illinois, in instant matter.

b6  
b7C

For the information of the Chicago Office, the  
Washington Field Office is origin in this case and copies  
of subsequent reports prepared by the Chicago Office  
should be indicated for the Washington Field Office.

Enclosure

cc - Chicago (105-552)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-09-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

105-1397-47

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 9 1951	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

*[Handwritten signature]*

SAC, San Francisco

March 21, 1951

Director, FBI

b7D

100-0-10688  
COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - FI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-30-2011 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

There is transmitted herewith to the San Francisco Office one copy of a self-explanatory communication dated March 1, 1951, entitled [redacted] Miscellaneous, Information Concerning [redacted] received from the Washington Field Office.

You are instructed to immediately institute an investigation to determine the present activities and associates of Manuel Insigne. Efforts should be made to determine if he is possibly assisting the Reds. A report should be submitted promptly reflecting results of the investigation and should be prepared in form suitable for dissemination.

For your confidential information, [redacted]

[redacted] and has in the past volunteered information of value to the Bureau. His identity must be protected in the report submitted.

Bufiles reflect that one [redacted] is frequently referred to in the case entitled "Sakhalista, aka; Sakhalista Group; Saka Walista; Internal Security-C, J, S," SF file #100-7837.

In SF teletype to the Bureau dated March 21, 1942.

[redacted]

In the report of SA Edmund D. Mason dated December 28, 1942, at Los Angeles, copies of which were furnished to SF, in the case entitled "Survey of Filipino Activities in the LA Field Division; Internal Security - X," it was stated that

FILE STRIPPED

Attachment

Date: SEP 9 - 1975

cc - Washington Field

Initials: [redacted]

See memo

105-139719  
Newspaper

[redacted] had reported that a source of unknown reliability had advised that Manuel Insigne, Stockton, California, was a former publicity agent for Benigno Ramos, former Sakdalista leader at Stockton, California and that Manuel Insigne was also reported to be actively engaged (1942) in spreading propaganda against the exiled Philippine Government officials and was suspected of being a member of the Anak Mang Bukid. It was indicated that Insigne contributed articles to the "Philippines Mail," a newspaper published (1942) at Salinas, California.

b7D

The report of SA Robert Ernest Shaw dated 3-2-43 at San Francisco in case entitled "Andres Soriano; Espionage - R." reflects that one [redacted] as of 9-21-42, then

b7D

[redacted] an article that had appeared in the 9-12-40 issue of the "Hawaiian Sentinel," captioned "Fascist Plot for Philippines" which had been written by Raymond Langley.

In the report of SA Samuel G. McElldowney dated 6-16-48 at Los Angeles in the matter entitled [redacted] War Assets Administration, NY; Loyalty of Government Employees." information was set forth to the effect that in 1942 [redacted] was reported to be "pro-Japanese" and to be a member of the Anak Mang Bukid which was described as a "pro-Japanese group of Filipinos." [redacted] was reported to be associated with Manuel Insigne who was described as "the most active pro-Japanese on the Pacific Coast." The source cited for the data contained in SA McElldowney's report was the "Zone Intelligence Office, Eleventh Naval District, Los Angeles. Investigative report dated 12-15-42."

b6

b7C

It would appear that the Manuel Insigne referred to in Bufiles may possibly be identical with the Manuel Insigne mentioned in the enclosure.

This matter should be assigned for immediate attention.

Washington Field is origin.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 5

Page 13 ~ b1, b3

Page 14 ~ b1, b3

Page 45 ~ b6, b7C

Page 67 ~ b6, b7C

Page 68 ~ b6, b7C, b7D